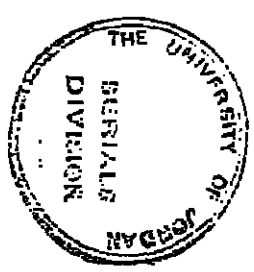


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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

AMMAN THURSDAY-FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5-6, 1992, JUMADA AL OULA 10-11, 1413

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Ruling party retains hold in Egypt

CAIRO (AP) — Preliminary results of municipal elections showed Wednesday that President Hosni Mubarak's ruling party has maintained its majority in the local councils. Mahmoud Al Sherif, minister of local government, told Egyptian Television that out of the 26 provinces, results in eight of them were tabulated and showed the National Democratic Party (NDP) to maintain its majority. The main contenders of the municipal elections were the NDP, a Muslim fundamentalist alliance running under the Socialist Labour Party (SLP) flag and the centre-right New Wafd party. Mr. Mubarak's party automatically gained more than 89 per cent of the seats because it was not opposed by other parties. The party faced opposition in less than 450 local council out of 2,779. Mr. Sherif said that in Suez province, the southern entrance of the Suez Canal, the NDP won 16 of the 18 councils. The Muslim fundamentalist alliance won one council and runoff elections will be held for one. In the southern province of Minya, the NDP won 11 of the councils by election while the Muslim alliance won four councils.

German to address

MAN (J.T.) — His Majesty Hussein will address the Jordanian people on Thursday evening, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said. The speech would be broadcast on television and radio.

BERLIN (R) — Over eight hundred German people and the Arab people will be present at the ceremony of the German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's visit to Jordan on Thursday evening. The ceremony will be held at the Jordanian Palace in Amman. The German Chancellor will be accompanied by his wife, Dr. Helmut Kohl, and a large delegation. The ceremony will be broadcast on television and radio.

Among the German people who will be present at the ceremony are: the German Ambassador to Jordan, Dr. Helmut Kohl, and a large delegation. The ceremony will be held at the Jordanian Palace in Amman. The German Chancellor will be accompanied by his wife, Dr. Helmut Kohl, and a large delegation. The ceremony will be broadcast on television and radio.

BBC TV launch first trans-Atlantic service. The BBC has launched its first trans-Atlantic service, which will provide news and information to Jordanian viewers. The service will be available on BBC World Service channels.

LONDON (AP) — Broadcasting Corporation of Jordan has announced that it will launch a new television channel. The channel will be available on Jordanian television networks.

Democrats still in control of Congress. The Democratic Party remains in control of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate. The party has a strong lead in the upcoming congressional elections.

Last animal in Sarajevo. The last animal in Sarajevo, a dog, has been found. The dog was found in the ruins of the city after the war.

Nearly 100 cars perform in crash test. A large number of cars were tested in a crash test. The results showed that the cars were safe.

Some Jordanian politicians oblivious to peace talks agenda, others sceptical. Some Jordanian politicians are not interested in the peace talks agenda, while others are sceptical about the talks.

Clinton win draws sorrow and joy in Mideast. The victory of Bill Clinton in the U.S. presidential election has brought both sorrow and joy to the Middle East.

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Clinton won 43 per cent of the popular vote, the lowest for a presidential winner since Richard Nixon matched that in 1968. But Mr. Clinton won 32 states and the District of Columbia. It takes 270 electoral votes to win the White House.

U.S. presidents are not elected directly by the people, but by the electoral college — essentially a rubber-stamp body that casts its electoral votes according to state results on a winner-take-all basis. Each State has as many electoral votes as it does House and Senate seats — from 3 to 54.

Mr. Perot won no states, but his 19 per cent showing was best by a third-party candidate since Teddy Roosevelt's 27 per cent in 1912. Nearly 100 million Americans voted, the largest number in history. The turnout, expected to be about 55 per cent of those eligible, was up sharply from 1988 when barely 50 per cent cast ballots.

Clinton acknowledged occupied Jerusalem as the Jewish state's capital. Clinton said that he would recognize Jerusalem as the capital of the Jewish state.

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President-elect Bill Clinton

Jordanians see little change in U.S. policy

By Aymen Al Safadi
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — While not shedding any tears over the defeat of George Bush in the U.S. presidential elections, Jordanians are not celebrating the rise of Bill Clinton to the echelon of American power either. As far as the Arab World is concerned, Jordanian politicians say, Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton are two faces of the same coin, and no major positive changes in American policy could be expected towards the Arab World and the Arab-Israeli conflict with Mr. Clinton in the White House. At worst, they say, America will tilt more towards Israel. At best, the United States will maintain what many described as its biased policy vis-a-vis the region and its issues.

A different U.S. approach to the region will have to be prompted by reorganisation of the Arab house, not changes in Washington, they said. "The American foreign policy responds to the firmness with which other peoples press for their rights," Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Abdul Latif Arabiyat told the Jordan Times Wednesday. "Whether America's president is Bush or Clinton is irrelevant because people's rights are not usually given to them. They have to work to obtain them," he said.

Maintaining that President Bush and President-elect Clinton are equally supportive of Israel, members of Parliament say the only difference between the two is the degree of openness in which they express their pro-Israeli stands. Clinton is frank enough to say that he supports Israel," Mr. Arabiyat said. "Others are more ambiguous."

Mr. Bush was promoting Israeli interests when he helped launch the Arab-Israeli negotiations in Madrid last year, said Islamist Member of Parliament Youssef Al Aghem. Mr. Clinton will follow on that policy to further protect and help the Jewish state, he said. Foreign Minister Kamel Abu Jaber saw no sea change in American Middle East policy under a Clinton administration, saying that changes in the leadership will not dramatically recolor a policy processed and adopted by institutions.

The president-elect seems interested in the Middle East peace process, Dr. Abu Jaber, voicing expectations of a continuation of American commitment to the peace process, which he said had developed its own momentum. However, Dr. Abu Jaber stressed in an interview with Jordan Television the necessity of continued American recognitions of United Nations Security Council resolutions 242, 338 and 425 as the basis for settling the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Other Jordanian observers saw the Democratic Party's dependence on minorities, including American Jews, for its grassroots support as a reason for concern. Warning that the Democratic Party is more supportive of Israel, former Minister of Health Ilija Djukic. Russian president Boris Yeltsin and British Prime Minister John Major expressed hope for a continuation of the partnerships established during the Bush presidency. Mr. Major anticipated "continuing close and friendly relations between our two countries."

Foreign policy took a back seat to the economy in the U.S. election campaign, but many governments said Mr. Clinton must recognise America's global leadership. "I believe the leadership of the United States is as necessary as ever to preserve peace and enhance democracy and a market economy all over the world," South Korean President Roh Tae-Woo said. Japanese Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe said a revitalised American economy "is important not only for the United States alone but also for Japan and for the whole world."

World leaders remind new U.S. leader of responsibility

Combined agency dispatches

GLOBAL LEADERS reminded Bill Clinton of America's responsibilities as the sole superpower Wednesday and said revitalising the U.S. economy was important to the entire world. Across the continents, reaction to Mr. Clinton's victory over President George Bush was generally upbeat, though several leaders expressed concern that he might restrict world trade. German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said "close solidarity" with the United States "is even more important as we face new challenges after the end of the East-West conflict."

"Our hopes for a more peaceful world and for the carrying out of human rights, democracy and a market economy everywhere in Europe and in the world still have not been fulfilled," he declared. Some politicians worry Mr. Clinton might quickly cut U.S. military strength in Europe, at a time when they believe an American presence is desperately needed because of increasing instability.

But in Serbia, under U.N. sanctions for helping incite Bosnia's civil war, some leaders expected no letup in the tough U.S. line towards them. "We don't believe much will change in American policy towards our country," said Foreign Minister Ilija Djukic. Russian president Boris Yeltsin and British Prime Minister John Major expressed hope for a continuation of the partnerships established during the Bush presidency. Mr. Major anticipated "continuing close and friendly relations between our two countries."

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"The Jordanian delegations to the peace talks are not qualified enough to conduct political negotiations," he contended. "They have to exert more pressure in order to come up with better gains." By and large, editors and columnists in local newspapers have welcomed the Jordanian-Israeli agreement on a common agenda. So have officials who insist on anonymity.

"Jordan and Israel should have reached agreement on the agenda during the first round of bilateral talks. There cannot be any negotiations without any agenda," observed a senior official. "The negotiations are moving in the wrong direction," said Mr. Dughni. "The Jordanian delegations to the peace talks are not qualified enough to conduct political negotiations," he contended. "They have to exert more pressure in order to come up with better gains."

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Some Jordanian politicians oblivious to peace talks agenda, others sceptical

By Saeeda Khani and P.V. Vivekanand

WASHINGTON — Many Jordanian politicians are oblivious to the new agenda that Jordanian and Israeli negotiators had worked out for a long time. The new agenda, which is a "just, lasting solution" to the Arab-Israeli conflict, is not yet approved by the government. The new agenda, which is a "just, lasting solution" to the Arab-Israeli conflict, is not yet approved by the government. The new agenda, which is a "just, lasting solution" to the Arab-Israeli conflict, is not yet approved by the government.

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Israeli lobby president resigns over Clinton links

- Onion (dry)
- Pepper (hot)
- Pepper (sweet)
- Potato
- Tomato
- Fig
- Guava
- Black Grapes
- Green Grapes
- Dates
- Okra

هكذا من الأصل

Home News

T NEWS IN meets Sudanese delegates

(Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday received a three-man Sudanese delegation headed by Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister General Al Zubeir (IRNA) representing a verbal message from the Sudanese President on the "killing of Hassan Al Bashir."

The Sudanese delegation arrived here Wednesday on an official visit to Jordan for talks with Jordanian officials on bilateral relations. In an arrival statement, Maj. Gen. Saleh said he conveys a message from President Bashir to King Hussein, and will brief the King on the latest developments in Sudan. He said that the Sudanese forces are in control of things in all areas, particularly the areas liberated in south Sudan. He said that the situation is normal, and that the government is doing its best to establish peace with the rebels in the south.

The current crisis in inter-Arab relations. The audience was attended by the Royal Court Chief Khalid Al Karaki, Interior Minister Jawdat Al Shoul and the Sudanese ambassador to Jordan.

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awneh describes is talks as optimistic

(Petra) — The Jordanian delegation to the talks in Brussels, head of the group, said the talks are optimistic. He said, the first of these principles was to deal with the peace talks as a comprehensive, integrated process at its various stages. The second principle, he said, deals with future regional economic cooperation in the stage after achieving peace. He said this principle stresses the need to tackle structural malfunctions in the economies of the region.

In this respect, Jordan has presented a briefing on its efforts and the positive results of the economic reform programme in the Kingdom and has offered general ideas related to foreign investments, trade, mobilising financial resources and differences in the incomes of the region's states as a result of foreign financiers' bias to Israel.

He said the third principle focused on humanitarian dimension, which is the basis of development. "We stressed in this field that peace is between people and that the humanitarian dimension is the basis of development, thus the whole social 'bundle' should be taken into consideration," Dr. Tarawneh.

Other papers presented at the meeting included a Japanese suggestion for encouraging tourism and a U.S. idea on activating the training process for Palestinians in their transitional period.

He said more proposals were presented by the French delegation on developing the transport and communications sector, the Egyptian delegation on establishing a Middle East bank, and the European Community on establishing cooperation ties between the cities, universities and private sector companies of the Mediterranean region and Europe.

He said Jordan responded to these proposals, emphasizing its desire to discuss problems facing the region's peoples and stressing the need to reduce differences in income between its countries.

"But we are still in a transitional period between war and peace, and did not yet go through the gate of peace. Although we are serious in our endeavours, Israel did not yet take the basic strategic steps to implement the resolutions of international legitimacy and security council resolutions 242 and 338," he concluded.

audi bound to attend

(Petra) — A Honduran-flagged jet was shot down in the Gulf of Mexico, according to reports. It is believed that the jet was carrying a high-ranking official. The incident has caused concern among the international community.

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HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Minister visits broadcasting corporation
(Petra) — Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker visited Jordan Radio and Television Corporation, he was briefed by the Corporation's Director General Radi on the new plan of action of the news department. Mr. Radi said the department is introducing a new service, the editing service. He unveiled the corporation's plans to expand its media coverage. Sharif Zeid praised the radio and television studios in various governorates of the Kingdom and noted in particular the unique efforts the corporation has made on the occasion of the safe return of His Majesty King Hussein to Jordan.

Iranian travel
(Petra) — The Development and Employment Fund (DEF) has granted by the end of October JD 3.6 million in loans to 706 productive projects carried out by individuals, DEF said. The fund has also extended loans JD 300,000 to 15 projects carried out by voluntary and social societies. He said projects would provide employment opportunities for at least 1,000 people in various parts of the Kingdom.

HAT'S GOING ON

Following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and by Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS
Exhibition of oil paintings by Jordanian artist Omar Hamdan at Alia Art Gallery.
Jewelry products fair at the International Expo Centre, Amman.
Exhibition of paintings by Rula Shukairy at the French Cultural Centre.
Exhibition entitled "Mottos from Jerusalem" by Palestinian artist Tayseer Sharaf at the Phoenix Art Gallery.

FILM
Store film entitled "Risky Business" at the American Cinema, Amman.



The Queen cuts the ribbon Wednesday (Photo Crystal)

Queen inaugurates new building in Hai Nazzal

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor inaugurated Wednesday the new building of the Social Development Centres Society in Hai Nazzal.

The Queen inspected the facilities of the Society which includes a library for children, a kindergarten and a knitting classroom. She also toured an exhibition of handicrafts, embroideries and carpets produced by the four centres of the society in Hai Nazzal, Sweileh, Jerash and Al-Jezzeleh.

Dr. Abdallah Al-Khatib, President of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS), presented Her Majesty with a gift on behalf of volunteers involved in social development and the advancement of women and children, as a token of appreciation of Her Majesty's encouragement and support of voluntary work in Jordan.

Her Majesty was also briefed on the development activities of the Society by Dr. Sari Nassar, Director of the Social Development Centres Society and professor at the University of Jordan, who pointed out that since the inception of the Society in 1977, close to 4,000 women and 20,000 children have benefited from its various programs.

Registered with the GUVS, the Social Development Centres Society was established with the cooperation of the University students to get the various sector of society, especially the young, involved in the social development process at the grassroots and on voluntary basis. The Society organizes activities and devises programs that aim at raising public awareness in the areas of education and health, especially in popular areas.

Grid link with Egypt expected in 1992

CAIRO (Petra) — A project to link the national electric power grids of Jordan and Egypt will be completed by the end of 1993, according to Egyptian Minister of Electricity and Energy Mohamed Maher Abaza.

In an interview with the Egyptian "Ruz Al Youssef" magazine, Mr. Abaza said the project which is being financed by the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) was a nucleus for a comprehensive project aimed at linking the national grids of Arab countries.

Last month the ministers of energy of Jordan, Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Turkey met in Damascus and approved a plan to link their electricity networks by 1997. The first stage of the project, costing \$185 million, will be financed by the Kuwait-based AFESD, whose Director General attended the Damascus talks.

Mr. Abaza told the magazine that the first stage of the plan will allow for 600 mega-watts to be exchanged between Jordan, Egypt and other Arab states in Asia. In the second stage, he said, the power exchange between Egypt and Asian Arab countries, linked through Jordan, will increase to 1,000 mega-watts.

As part of the project, a 41-kilometre cable will be laid from the Suez new station to Musa springs in the Sinai Peninsula. Another two-kilometre submarine cable linking the two banks of the Suez canal, a 236 km cable between Musa springs and Taba and a 12 km sub-marine cable line between the Egyptian city of Taba and Aqaba will also be laid.

Mr. Abaza said one of the most important advantages of the Arab electricity network is that it could be connected by the unified European electricity grid. He said the project will reap many economic benefits. Because Jordan, Egypt and other Arab countries are on different time zones, the peak consumption would reduce the costs of investments in energy fields. It would also enable countries under emergency conditions to benefit from neighbouring countries' national grids, he added.

Mr. Abaza said that the regional grid will allow the participating countries to use larger electricity generation units, thus saving some operational costs.

In earlier statements, the Egyptian minister said that a feasibility study for the project, prepared by a Canadian firm, indicated that the five countries can recover the estimated costs of the project five years after it becomes operational.

Jordan is getting a \$35 million loan from AFESD to carry out its part of the project, which entails laying the sub-marine cable between Taba and Aqaba and establishing transformer stations and other installations along the route of a 300 kilometres, 500-kilovolt line.

The linkage of power grids was approved by the joint Jordanian-Egyptian higher committee in 1986, when Cairo and Amman decided to upgrade their transformer and power generating stations.

Jordan's grid was connected with Syria's in 1981 through a 230 kilovolt line. Since then, the two countries were able to exchange power.

Low cost housing symposium concludes

AMMAN (Petra) — A six-day symposium on low-cost housing in the Arab region held in Sanaa concluded early this week, and adopted a number of recommendations designed to support the low cost housing projects.

Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Tayseer Abdul Jabbar, who has just returned home after taking part in the symposium, said participants stressed the need to link the concept of cost effective housing with plans for carrying out integrated housing projects.

Participants recommended that technical and financial aid be extended to Yemen to help it provide low cost housing for its citizens. The symposium also called for enforcing legal controls to organise the use of urban land, and the address random housing problem, and selling state or waqf owned land to low income people.

The symposium called on governments and regional and international organisations to encourage the private sector and the cooperative sector to expand in setting up low cost housing. Participants also called for setting a data bank on housing in the Arab region and for organising housing records in countries where such records are either lacking or completely absent.

Magna Carta concert in offing

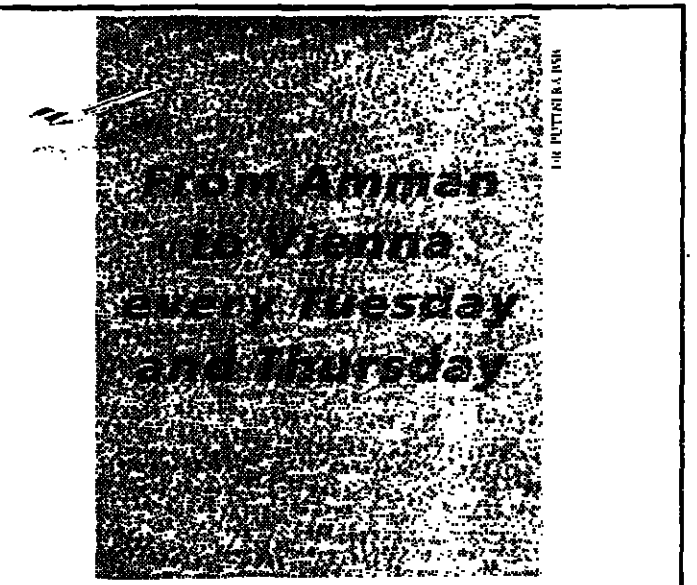
By Jean-Claude Elias
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The National Music Conservatory — Noor Al Hussein Foundation — is presenting British Band Magna Carta in concert on Saturday 7 November at the Baccara school auditorium, at 8:00 p.m. The British Council and Royal Jordanian are sponsoring the event.

Chris Simpson and Linda Taylor, the core of Magna Carta, are outlaw musicians — they belong to an ageless species that does not obey the commercial rules of the music industry. Chris and Linda play only the music they feel like playing.

Magna Carta's trademark is a natural, acoustic sound, as free as possible from the electronic gimmickry that is nowadays the trade mark of modern styles rap, disco, new wave and commercial pop that fill 90% of the air waves. Their role models are Simon & Garfunkel, Chet Atkins, Suzan Vega, Bob Dylan and the Beatles to name only a few.

Talking to the Jordan Times, Chris and Linda showed a deep, warm and evocative love for the music they are making. They explained that there is currently a "renaissance" of acoustic guitar music blended with five vocal parts — a dominant trend in the late sixties and early seventies. Listeners are slowly but surely turning away from computer produced music and excessive use of synthesizers and studio effects, argues Chris. Listen to the "Unplugged" album by Eric Clapton or "Naked" by Chet Atkins and you'll be taken by the extraordinary appeal and beauty of the acoustic guitar, he says.



Austrian Airlines now offers two weekly flights from Amman to Vienna. With immediate onward connections to all major European cities.

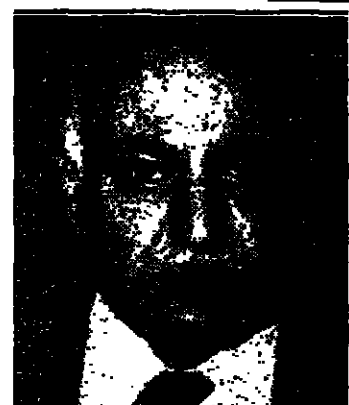
dep Amman	arr Vienna
Tue, Thu 12.15 hrs	17.00 hrs

Austrian Airlines
Shmelsani, Abdulhamid Sharaf St.
P.O.Box 1803 Amman
Tel. 68 45 26, 68 45 78
66 70 28, 63 62 32

Formal charges to be filed against Hawamdeh next week

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Lower House of Parliament expects to present the formal charge-sheet against a former minister who has been indicted by the House for corruption to a special court next week, Speaker Abdul Latif Arabiyat said Wednesday.



Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh

A three-member committee of deputies — who are professional lawyers — entrusted with drawing up the charge sheet against Mahmoud Hawamdeh, a former minister of public works, is finalising the document, Dr. Arabiyat said.

The process is taking its natural course," the House Speaker told the Jordan Times. "We have notified the supreme council of the House indictment (of Mr. Hawamdeh) and the charge-sheet will be presented to the council next week," he said in a telephone interview.

Former Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and former Finance Minister Hanna Odeh were also named along with Mr. Hawamdeh in a report submitted by the House Investigations Committee in late July. But the motions to indict Mr. Rifai and Dr. Odeh failed to gather the required majority support when the House took votes.

The alleged corruption case involves a JD 35 million (then worth about \$105 million) highway project awarded to an Indian company in 1987 when Mr. Rifai was prime minister. Dr. Odeh was his finance minister and Mr. Hawamdeh his minister of public works.

According to the Constitution, any case involving a serving or former member of the council of ministers could be tried only by the supreme council chaired by the Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament and including some of the highest-ranking judges of

the country after a House indictment endorsed by a two-third majority of the 80-seat chamber.

One of the committee, Mr. Tarawneh however said he had submitted his resignation to the speaker over the indictment but it was not presented to the House before it went to recess on Aug. 26. He conceded that his withdrawal from the panel would not be legally effective unless ratified on the House floor. The other two members of the committee are Mafraq Deputy Abdul Karim Dughmi and Amman Deputy Muhammad Abu Fares.

The Karak deputy said he had decided to quit the committee "in protest against the way the House took the vote (of indictment against Mr. Hawamdeh)."

"Legality demanded that it should have been one sole round of voting against all the three named in the case by the House Investigations Committee instead of separate voting on each of them," he said. "As far as I am concerned, it did not matter whether the vote was for or against indicting the three as long as it was one round of vote."

Dr. Arabiyat, speaking in a telephone interview with the Jordan Times, however, said he had not accepted the resignation of Karak Deputy Muhammad Fares Tarawneh from the committee.

"Mr. Tarawneh has been appointed by the House and his resignation is not accepted by the House," the Speaker said. "For all purposes, he continues to be a member of the committee."

While the indictment of Mr. Hawamdeh sparked a series of protests by residents of Tafleeh, the hometown in the south of the former minister, a statement issued by Mr. Rifai triggered a slander case filed by the House against the former prime minister. The case against Mr. Rifai was dismissed by the court of first instance late last month.

Meanwhile, the protests by the Hawamdeh camp culminated in a rally in Amman in early August and petitions were sent to the House arguing that either the entire Rifai Cabinet be charged or the indictment against Mr. Hawamdeh be dropped altogether.

The petitions and protest messages to the House led to a slander case against its speakers filed by the permanent office of Parliament. In turn, criticism of the move against the protesters sparked another suit against Iyad Qattan, Director of the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC).

Dr. Arabiyat said early this week that the permanent office of the House had decided to drop the cases against the Hawamdeh supporters as well as Mr. Qattan. But Mr. Qattan said he was not formally informed of the decision.

If and when it is held, the trial of Mr. Hawamdeh would be unprecedented in Jordan in that it involves a former member of the council of ministers in an alleged corruption case.

Civil defence prepares for winter

AMMAN (Petra) — The Higher Council of Civil Defence held a meeting Wednesday at the Public Security Department (PSD) under the chairmanship of Interior Minister Jawdat Shoul, who is chairman of the council.

The council resumed discussion of a comprehensive plan prepared for the concerned government departments to deal with any emergencies that might arise during the coming winter season.

Mr. Shoul said following the meeting that the emergency plan defines the role of every government institution and department in any emergency situation, in case Jordan faces similar weather conditions as last year.

Deputy premier leaves for Damascus

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Transport Ali Suheimat left Wednesday for Damascus at the head of an accompanying delegation on a two-day visit to Syria.

Mr. Suheimat told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that his visit was in response to an invitation by the Syrian minister of transport to participate in the annual meetings of the general assemblies of the Jordanian-Syrian Land Transport Company and the Jordanian-Syrian Maritime Company.

He said the meetings will discuss the two companies' achievements in the current year and will endorse their budgets and work plans.

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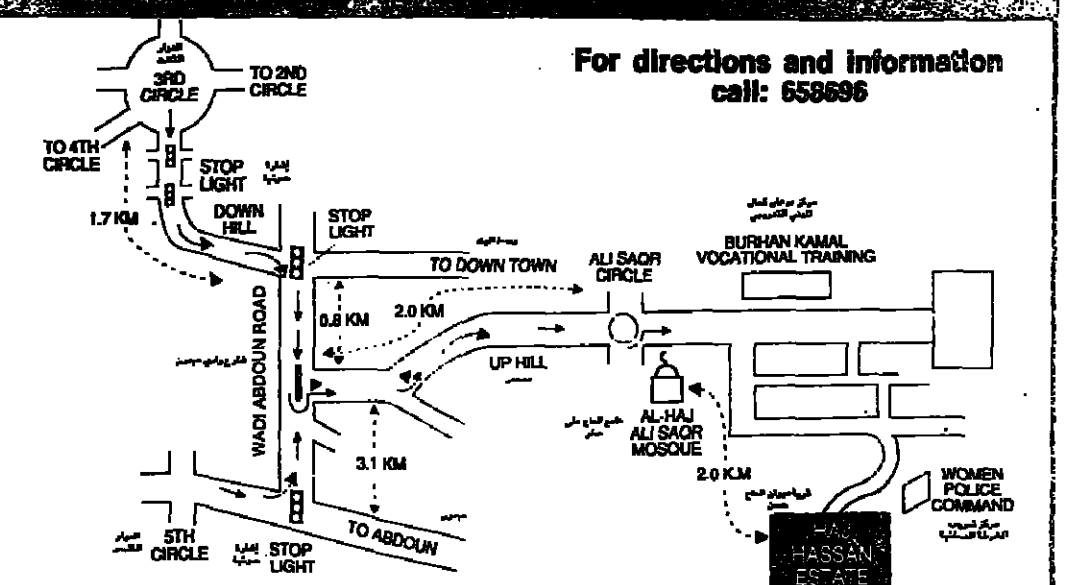


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Continuity or change?

THE ELECTION of Bill Clinton to the seat of U.S. president was no surprise to experts, specialists or even observers of the American political scene. Twelve years of Republican presidents were enough conservatism for a predominantly and historically liberal society. The last four years under George Bush were less euphoric than the first four years of President Ronald Reagan. Apart from his stint into the Middle East region, most probably under Pentagon urging, Bush's foreign policy was characterised as "wimpish" and, at best, fuzzy. To complicate matters, by following his predecessor's low taxes, high defence spending policy and by failing to address the upwards spiral of entitlements' costs (health care, social security), Bush's economic policy resulted in a rocketing of U.S. indebtedness. And to add insult to injury, the American president and his Republican colleagues started a conservative campaign aimed at the social morals of Americans and their personal liberties.

Mr. Clinton and the Democrats have a great deal of reversing of conservative policies to do. While most of the issues that dominated the election campaign were of a domestic nature and while the Democrats were accused by the Bush camp of being isolationists, the Clinton administration can by no means afford to reduce or even slow down U.S. involvement in world affairs. The American role in world politics since World War II has been so prominent that any disengagement in the immediate future would have disastrous consequences for America itself and for the rest of the world. Not that U.S. foreign policies are so favourable that they please everyone, not least the Arabs. What the world has been demanding of the U.S. is fairness and an overall commitment to America's own ideals and principles.

What saddens the Arab World, therefore, is Mr. Clinton's declaration, in an interview with a Saudi newspaper, that he wanted to reverse what he called Bush's bias towards the Arabs. We wonder if Mr. Clinton is aware of the fact that many Arabs consider Mr. Bush their number one enemy and are frankly puzzled by the notion of Bush's "pro-Arab" policies. Yet we hope that Mr. Clinton's pronouncements were only electioneering statements.

However, it is still too early to discern what exactly Mr. Clinton and his colleagues have in mind for the Middle East. One thing is certain, however: Middle East stability and security are vital to U.S. interests, even in the aftermath of the cold war. We, therefore, believe that U.S. policies towards the region will not go through any radical changes. And we sincerely hope the new administration in Washington will accord the region the attention it requires.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

IN AN editorial written before the announcement of the results of the American presidential elections, Al Ra'i Arabic daily attacked incumbent U.S. President George Bush and the United States as enemies full of hatred for Arabs and Muslims. Restating its hopes that President Bush would lose the elections, the paper said that its understanding of the fall of Bush is different from that of others in the Arab World who fear his failure more than he himself does. To us, the paper said, the moral, human and political fall of Mr. Bush began when he amassed his troops to attack our nation, started implementing his plans of exploiting our resources and used the Gulf war as a pretext for launching a pre-planned aggression against the Arab and Muslim worlds. Those in the region anxious (about the outcome of the elections) will not feel more secure if Mr. Bush is reelected and will not be more scared if (Bill) Clinton wins, said the paper. They should fear their people because the United States, with all its arrogance, military might and thirst for blood and destruction, cannot protect a regime from its people or rescue a leader from the rage of the masses, the paper said. If Mr. Bush falls, the paper said, the only thing his allies would lose is the security they thought he would provide for them for another four years. And if he wins, said Al Ra'i, his allies will find themselves forced to remain in the camp of the nation's enemies. In both cases, their punishment is harsh, the paper added. As for us, who wish the fall of Mr. Bush, the paper said, the ultimate loss is having to continue reminding of his crimes against our homeland and against our nation.

AL DUSTOUR Arabic daily also went to print before Democratic candidate Bill Clinton was announced the next president of the United States and said that it is not with great concern that it awaits the outcome of the elections because both candidates have the same attitude towards the problems of the area. The paper said that what matters is the American policy towards the region and not the individuals who lead the United States. Unlike the situation in the Third world, it said, the policies of the only superpower in the world are made by institutions and not individuals, and are guided by their interests. The paper hoped the United States would be more understanding of the area's issues, more committed to the peace process and less biased towards Israel. Many in this area of the world, the paper said, will not be jubilant over the victory of the Democratic candidate or happy over the defeat of the Republican one, despite all the conclusions and the analyses of the election results. Such emotions, Al Dustour said, will do little to influence the final outcome of the voting process of millions of American voters who went to the polls with preferences based on domestic American considerations.

Photography and the invention of reality

By Yasser Alwan

It is self-evident that the Industrial Revolution radically transformed the way societies in the West organise themselves. Less apparent is the fact that it also revolutionised — through photography — the way people see, and, therefore, their perception of reality.

The invention of photography in 1839 was much more than the kind of technological breakthrough that we have become so accustomed to today; in the day and age of its invention it was beyond the conception of most people, as inconceivable as sending someone to the moon. It was perceived as "perfection unapproached by human hand" and conveyed an "infallible truthfulness." Photographs, unlike writings of paintings, were unconditionally accepted as the "literal truth." They were automatic, objective and superseded all language because they contained a pre-linguistic, pristine truth. The conviction that photographs transcend cultural and philosophical boundaries because of their "universal language" was echoed around the world throughout the nineteenth century.

The first photograph of the Arab World was made (just four months after the announcement of its invention) in Alexandria, Egypt by Horace Vernet, an orientalist painter, and Frédéric Goupil-Fesquet. Thus began what eventually would become a western obsession — the photographing of "exotic" cultures. Although photography had no visual history on which early photographers could draw, these Europeans came to the Arab World carrying their own baggage and expectations with them. For Arabs and the Arab World

(Mohammedans, to use the terminology of the time) were already a favourite theme for European painters and writers long before the invention of photography. The stereotypes, too, were long established — of an ancient greatness and contemporary decadence, of harems, religious zealots, and savage bedouins, and of enchanted but austere deserts, etc.

According to European writing and painting, the Orient oozed a sensuality and sexual innuendo that was disdained in (though it nevertheless titillated) prudish Victorian Europe. This imagery and writing came to comprise Europe's basic, accepted knowledge of the Arabs. Not surprisingly, these very themes reappeared in photographs. The European photographer, like his kinsmen writers and painters, saw the Arab World as their own culture made them see it. Except the difference was enormous because of the ostensible objectivity of the camera and photograph.

Because photographs were, in the nineteenth-century European mind, equivalent to the literal truth, they were believed to confer a scientific knowledge and authority that was incontrovertible. In so many of the images made in the Orient, the European saw the justification for his superior racial and cultural attitudes and expansionist tendencies. Photographs provided information — they were the perfect means for organising, classifying, and categorising the world — and information reduced uncertainty. Yet the Arab World was too complex to be explained by mere fact. Instead, photographs simplified it; they replaced its reality with its more manageable photographic likeness.

In the historical context of the nineteenth century, photography became a form of psychological appropriation as the once subjective perspective took on — through photography — the aura of fact.

What is it that makes photographs so life-like, so real? Isn't it strange that the measure of a photograph is not exactness but reality? One could say that the mystery of a photograph is that it always carries with it the object or person it depicts. They are forever affixed to one another. Sign equals referent; an assumption that no one in the nineteenth century ever questioned. So these photographs constituted and confirmed Europe's accepted knowledge (today we call it mythology) of the Arabs because it was impossible to refute or challenge the reality of factual detail that every photograph contains. In this sense, photographs do not invent but rather authenticate and ratify what they represent. No other medium or language can furnish this absolute certainty of a photograph: it becomes reality of time past.

However, what photographs communicate as truth at the level of time and detail can be false at the level of perception. Modern visual criticism has shown us more clearly how limited the illusion of photographs really is. Just as the world we live in here is radically different from the one westerners continue to see in their newspapers and magazines. Such illusions persist because ideas and cultural perspectives that have developed over centuries are not easily dismantled, no matter how deformed or misrepresented an idea would be of the beliefs and practices of another

society. More simply, this mythology persists because it confirms the West's expectations of the Arabs, no matter how inaccurate.

How have these photographs affected us? Has this mythology convinced us of our supposed inferiority? Have we come to understand that it gives expression to western attitudes regarding Arabs? Or have we reinvented ourselves in the western image? Until this summer, I thought that these questions were impossible to ask (and answer) of photographs alone, because they are only one component of a broader cultural and political phenomenon. Until this summer that is, when I went to Kan Zaman and ran into the folkloric photographer.

About half of the group I was with, six or seven people, had their photograph taken in traditional Arab or bedouin dress. It was actually a mixture of costumes; what mattered was the look, not the authenticity, because none of these people had ever dressed this way before. Was the event I witnessed the modern-day equivalent of nineteenth-century European travellers cum colonialists who often had their photographs taken in Arab dress? Back in Europe they would show their friends how native, how totally alien to themselves and their true identities (oh how exciting) they had become.

Were these Jordanians and Iraqis behaving exactly like the Europeans they have seen in nineteenth-century pictures? Was reality aping a crude image of itself. I perceived no malice on their part, but certainly some teasing bordering on ridicule, and a vague sense of superiority. Was it cultural or economic? To

whom? More traditional Arabs? Less well-off Arabs? Was it just a class difference? The wealthy playing sha'bi, and more than ever indicating their foreignness in their own country? Have we become so "other" to ourselves? I know that it was just mindless fun for my group. But I also know that underneath, life is often inextricably bound up with many dimensions that are not at all what they initially appear to be.

Europeans manufactured the lens by which they saw and measured us. Have we also come to view ourselves through this distorted lens? The parallels are uncanny and disturbing. Many Europeans (and many photographers among them) sought out the Orient out of dissatisfaction and malaise with their own societies. I wonder how many of the group I was with felt a similar angst about their country. What about the staging of the picture and the random selection of clothing? Nineteenth-century photographers created "typical" Arab scenes of "typical" Arabs exactly the same way, introducing distortions steeped in the racial biases of social Darwinism. Europeans used these kinds of photographs to measure other cultures in terms of the differences and distance from their own culture. Were these young men and women paradoxically doing the same?

Have we become our own disguises, creating false descriptions of ourselves to counter the falsehoods invented about us? For instance, have you come across what I now call the business card syndrome? It happens every day, nothing out of the ordinary, people exchange business cards. However, I have acquired an

inordinate number of cards that totally ignore the occupation or the person handing them. I have met PhD recipients who have no PhD and no card only. I have even person with the a doc field in which no one anywhere in the world if there is at least a current in the Arab World translating our society our language, into English or American or French. Do we still equate the pre-fabricated model to scouring our building our own? I learned in the past 30 years that modernisation is a psychological as a tool and economic process exchanging one set of myths — call them what you like — for another (perhaps inappropriate) modern have been buying western values like can "flakes" Look in your outside at the new store street; chances are that your household items you shop in have French names that are Arabic. But the Arabic sense whatsoever. Just ing scheme or a sign of more sobering phenomenon. I hope I'm over-

The writer, a graduate of Georgetown University for Contemporary Arab Studies, holds a Masters degree. He was a Thomas J. fellow in Egypt, Jordan and Sudan in 1986-1987. He wrote this article for the Times.

Clinton foreign policy: No major changes but difference in emphasis

By Nick Ludington
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — There will be continuity and change in foreign policy when Gov. Bill Clinton takes over the American presidency from George Bush next January.

Both are "internationalist, mainstream," according to Zbigniew Brzezinski, who was national security adviser to the last democratic president, Jimmy Carter, but endorsed Mr. Bush in 1988.

In some areas Mr. Clinton is expected to follow the Bush policies:

— Supporting the Middle East peace talks initiated by Mr. Bush's secretary of state, James A. Baker.

— Aiding former communist countries in East Europe and the Soviet Union, what Robert Hunter of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies called "the unprecedented opportunity to try to anchor Russia to the West and keep it from preying on its neighbors."

— Avoiding direct involvement of U.S. troops in the fragmented morass of Yugoslavia.

Some changes can be foreseen from campaign rhetoric.

Mr. Clinton would support NATO but cut the American troop presence in Europe to between 75,000 and 100,000 instead of Mr. Bush's plan to cut to 150,000.

Mr. Clinton endorses full U.N. Security Council membership for Japan and Germany to give the council more clout.

And he is more supportive than

Mr. Bush of a U.N. "rapid deployment force" to deal with international crises while cutting U.S. defense more than Mr. Bush.

Mr. Bush proposed a \$50 billion cut in U.S. defense spending by 1997 while Mr. Clinton would cut it by \$100 billion.

Aware that world leaders will have questions about a new commander, Mr. Clinton is likely to move quickly to appoint a new secretary of state.

Most prominently mentioned to head the State Department is Los Angeles Lawyer Warren Christopher, who was deputy secretary of state under Mr. Carter, headed Mr. Clinton's vice presidential selection team and now heads the presidential transition team.

Mr. Clinton is firmly committed to pushing hard for democratic change everywhere: "A pro-democracy foreign policy is neither liberal nor conservative, neither Democratic nor Republican. It is a deep American tradition," he said in a foreign policy speech.

He has attacked Mr. Bush for tolerating human rights abuses by China's leaders. He calls for tying trade concessions to improvement in human rights and creating a "radio free Asia" to push democracy.

His campaign rhetoric raises the possibility that he might be tougher with close U.S. allies who have less-than-democratic governments, such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, close U.S. friends accused of human rights abuses, such as Turkey in its battle with rebellious Kurds, and countries which suffer dictatorial

setbacks in struggling to create democracies, such as the former Soviet states.

Mr. Clinton is expected to take a more activist role in arms control. He is on record as favouring a comprehensive nuclear test ban and has taken a strong stand on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

He told an arms control publication, "we must do more to stop the threat of weapons of mass destruction from spreading. We need to clamp down on countries and companies that sell these technologies (and) punish violators."

Mr. Clinton said he would seek legislation to bar imports from companies that sell nuclear technology to non-nuclear states and provide economic carrot and stick incentives for countries to stop nuclear programmes.

"For example, Japan and South Korea should be extremely concerned about the prospects of a North Korean bomb," he said. He added that he would coordinate with them a policy that would give North Korea economic incentives to abandon its nuclear bomb programme and severe economic penalties if it failed to do so.

One of the happiest world leaders at Mr. Clinton's victory will be Saddam Hussein of Iraq, ironically gleeful at surviving in power as his conqueror in the Gulf war goes off to retirement.

Mr. Bush has signalled that he too will be tough on Saddam Hussein, maintaining embargoes, support for allied opposition groups, and international pressure to keep the Iraqi leaders isolated.

By Scott McCartney

WASHINGTON — Life for Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton has seemingly been one preparatory experience after another, each aimed at a specific goal — the presidency — with a few stumbles along the way.

Mr. Clinton, the nation's longest-serving governor, rose to win the presidency on Tuesday night, defeating incumbent President George Bush.

But Mr. Clinton's past has not been pristine. He is still dogged by questions about efforts to avoid the military draft, anti-Vietnam war activities in London when he was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford and marital infidelity.

Reverently curious, effortlessly outgoing, always in a hurry to do something, Mr. Clinton, 46, is described by friends as a "sponge for knowledge," a deep-thinker with an engaging, persuasive personality and a smooth-talker with a gift for gab much like his late father, a salesman.

His critics call him "slick." More than anything, Mr. Clinton is a tireless competitor who obsessively drills for his chosen sport — politics — with a sense of urgency to be liked and please everyone.

He chose to run for president in a year when better-known Democrats bowed out, thinking Mr. Bush was unbeatable. He quickly rose above a crowd of half a dozen obscure candidates to win the nomination.

"Very few things are accidental in Bill's life," said Jim Moore, a roommate at Georgetown University.

At 30, Mr. Clinton was elected

Arkansas attorney general. Two years later, he became the nation's youngest governor. His brash attitude caused him to lose his reelection bid, but he came back two years later and has been governor of Arkansas ever since.

As public as he has been about his ambitions, there is an extremely private side to Mr. Clinton, a person who never discussed with his closest friends his most painful experiences — his turbulent childhood, his alcoholic stepfather, his half-brother Roger Jr.'s drug conviction, his marriage difficulties.

Friends and family say his passion for political and personal popularity stems from the two determining factors of his childhood: the death of his father before he was born, and the alcoholism of his stepfather Roger Clinton, who loved his family but abused his wife, Virginia.

Mr. Clinton was born William Jefferson Blythe IV, named after the father he never knew. His father was a well-liked equipment salesman from Hope, Ark., who was killed in a car accident four months before Mr. Clinton was born.

At age 2, his mother left him with his grandparents while she pursued an advanced nursing degree.

When Billy Blythe was 4, Virginia married Roger Clinton, the truck dealer in Hope.

The boy, who happily changed his name to Clinton, grew up quickly. At age 14, he confronted a raging stepfather, coming through his parents' bedroom door and, already a head taller, declared, "don't ever strike or lay

a hand on my mother. Not ever," according to Mr. Clinton.

"I was 40 years old. I was 16," Mr. Clinton said. At high school, he was band leader and a role in the school play. He won a trip to Washington, a student government position. There, in the 1963, he met President Kennedy, and had taken with him.

Smitten with Washington public service, Mr. Clinton applied to only one school town, and was accepted with Tom Can an airline pilot based in St. Louis, who remembers it as his first meeting. Mr. Clinton for his vote for fresh president.

He won a Rhodes and went to Oxford. Then he enrolled at School, where he met Rodham, a sophisticated from Chicago who had at the top of her Well lege class.

Mr. Clinton returned to Arkansas in 1973 to teach law, and launch his career with an unsuccessful run for Congress the next year. He married Hillary in 1975, and she was elected general. Two years later came governor.

Mr. Clinton was the third-youngest U.S. president and the first member of the Clinton family to win the White House.

The Associated

Cuban missile crisis launch site reveals its secrets

By Pascal Fletcher
Reuters

EL CACHO, Cuba — "In this place during the October crisis a group of Soviet R-12 medium range missiles were deployed. Sept-Nov. 1962," reads the small bronze plaque.

The inscription, tucked away in a jungle clearing in a hilly part of western Cuba, is deceptively laconic.

It marks the place where 30 years ago a U.S. high-altitude U-2 spy plane first pinpointed a launch site for Soviet medium-range ballistic missiles on the Caribbean Island.

U.S. aerial photographs of the site under construction, one of the intelligence "discoveries" of the century, set the clock ticking in a potential nuclear time-bomb that is remembered in history books as the October 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

Today, almost all that remains of San Cristobal 1, as it was codenamed then by U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

analysts, is a small whitewashed site, now a military museum.

"From here to New York is 2,050 kilometres. The range of the R-12 missile was 2,100 kilometres," said Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Castineyra, one of a group of Cuban military historians which has studied the 1962 Soviet missile sites.

Detection from the air of the tell-tale "footprint" of the R-12 missile launch site at El Cacho confirmed beyond doubt earlier reports by CIA ground agents in Cuba that large missiles had arrived and were being deployed by Soviet forces.

"It was the piece of evidence they were lacking," said Lieutenant Colonel Tomas Diez, another military historian.

Recently unclassified CIA documents have revealed that U.S. intelligence chiefs came close to missing the deployment in Cuba of the R-12s, known in the West as SS-4s.

Soviet anti-aircraft missile battery further north. But the pilot flew one mile off course, right over the much more important and hitherto unknown R-12 site.

After this discovery on Oct. 14, 1962, U.S. planes flew several low-level reconnaissance runs over El Cacho.

Their photographs picked out details like the silo — still standing — which was used for checking the missiles, missile transporters and erectors, tents used to conceal the rockets and even Soviet troops working on the site.

U.S. President John F. Kennedy used the photographs to justify ordering U.S. forces to go on combat alert and imposing a military blockade on Cuba on Oct. 22, 1962.

For a week, the world held its breath until Kennedy and Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev agreed to defuse the crisis. The Soviet missiles were withdrawn in return for a U.S. pledge not to attack Cuba.

In retrospect, Cuban historians believe the Soviet forces erred in

not taking greater care to conceal their missile sites at El Cacho and at five other locations on the island.

"There was a serious violation of concealment measures," Col. Castineyra said. "It was a mistake, a slip and that led to their being detected," he added.

A total of 36 operational R-12 medium-range ballistic missiles with nuclear warheads were deployed on the island along with 43,000 Soviet troops also equipped with nine Luna tactical nuclear missiles and anti-aircraft missile batteries.

U.S. aerial detection of El Cacho blew the lid off "Operation Anadiri," the top-secret operation under which the missiles were shipped to Cuba and deployed.

Col. Castineyra said Soviet troops may have become careless after receiving an order from Moscow to speed up their installation.

He and Col. Diez said the Soviet engineers were also unaccustomed to the hilly, jungle-

covered tropical terrain of Cuba, far different from the East European woodlands where Soviet R-12 sites were already in place.

The marks of the tracked trailers carrying the missiles showed up clearly in soil soaked by Cuba's hurricane-season rains, while the island's tropical sun cast long shadows — all clear giveaway signs for the CIA photo analysts.

The Cuban military historians said President Fidel Castro had from the beginning opposed the complete secrecy demanded by Khrushchev for the missile operation.

Mr. Castro was in favour of making public the 1962 military cooperation agreement between Moscow and Havana, although without giving precise details of the missiles or their deployment.

"The secrecy put us at a disadvantage both practically and politically...I think it was a political mistake by the Soviets," Col. Diez said.

He said the Soviet insistence on secrecy meant Kennedy could

announce the "discovery" of missiles in Cuba at Khrushchev and Mr. the aggressors.

In international held in the last two debate the missile crisis has insisted the missile deployed as a deterrent U.S. attack on the island.

Mr. Castro said in interview this month prospect he would accept Soviet missile

Col. Diez and Mr. said it would have been to keep the press missiles in Cuba a secret. Many ordinary Cuban seeing the huge transport rying them as the through country villages.

"For the population was a secret known million people," Col. Military officers in jokingly referred to it as "Castro's ceteras" of the Cuban leader's in his speeches at the tanks, guns, planes, et

Power of the byte

By Jean-Claude Elias

OW THAT personal computers — PCs — have become a must for almost every active person on earth, and considering the astonishing speed at which the specifications and performance of these machines keep improving, making the right choice when purchasing a PC seems more important than ever.

Among the many aspects to consider when shopping for a PC — brand name, aesthetics, price, compatibility, size, reliability, etc. — and for the layman at least, one aspect more difficult to study than all others — the power of the computer.

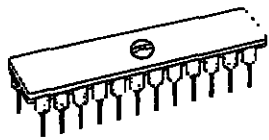
The processing power indicates how fast you can process your work, while the storage capacity tells how much work you can keep (save) on disk or tape.

Simply put, the processing power of a PC is related to two main elements: The micro-processor type, the PC's "brain," and the machine's clock rate, used for the timing and synchronisation of all operations. Currently available micro-processor types are, by increasing order of power, the 80286, the 80386-SX, the 80386-486, the 80486-SX and the 80486-DX. The clock rate, expressed in megahertz (MHz) varies from 12 to 66 MHz. In a given micro-processor, the higher the rate, the faster the computer. This can, however, be deceptive: A 486 processor running at 20 MHz for instance, is faster than a 386 processor running at 25 MHz. In other words, check the processor type first, then the clock rate. For more variety, a single indicator, combining the performances of a micro-processor type and the clock rate, is sometimes used. It is the MIPS, or million instructions per second. It can be found on the market with 23 to 30 MIPS rates. The storage capacity, i.e. the central memory (RAM), and the disk capacity, is also a critical factor. It tells not only how much work you can save and process on your PC, but it can also indirectly affect the processing power, depending on the software or programmes you use, the RAM and disk storage, the faster your PC. The storage capacity is expressed in megabytes (MB), each MB representing one million characters.

This being said, how much MHz, MB or MIPS does one need to buy? One has to be pragmatic and realise that it is possible to have a PC which would be too powerful as well as all tasks — however complicated — are not performed instantly. As far as disk storage capacity is concerned, nothing is easier than filling up a hard disk with programmes, more particularly games. Digitised music, for instance, "eats up" disks at the frightening rate of 10 MB each recorded minute of sound.

What might seem powerful enough today will probably be outdated in a few months time, not only with the advent of faster PCs but with the launching of new software that requires a certain power threshold and disk storage in order to start working. As an example, advanced data base desk top publishing programmes need, as a minimum, a processor running at 33 MHz, with 4 MB memory and occupy about 15 MB of disk storage. Therefore, even if you want to keep your old PC and are willing to do with

chip talk



relatively slow processing, the software won't and will make you purchase a new PC.

For all those with unlimited budgets — how many? — the luxury of replacing their sophisticated PC with a new and better one on a yearly basis and using writable-erasable laser discs for massive storage (700 MB each) can be a near-perfect solution.

For the power-thirsty but budget-conscious PC addict, a compromise is unavoidable. While acquiring the fastest PC available at the time of purchase it will certainly help the buyer stay afloat for three to five years; a list of tasks to do on the PC against those to do manually on one hand, and a list of data and programmes to store on the hard disk on the other, is a matter of survival.

On the bright side, however, is that one dollar today will buy PC technology which would make equipment of equivalent value five years ago look like "dinosaur" machinery in the jargon of computer people. The French weekly "Le Point" estimated that if car technology had progressed at the same pace in the past 20 years, a Rolls-Royce would now cost \$10.

For tasks like word processing, personal accounting, simple spreadsheets, and filing or games, a middle-of-the-road PC — 80286 or 80386-SX — will perfectly and quickly do the job, keeping the user more than satisfied. For large data bases, desk top publishing or computer aided design (CAD), some planning, which involves a careful study of the work to be done and how it will be done on the PC, is required and once done, an 80386-DX or 80486 PC with a large hard disk of 100 or 200 MB, will prove to be a fantastic tool. A minimum of 2 MB memory is highly recommended for any application. Those who can afford it would even install 4 to 8 MB.

A wise and preventive measure one can take is to use original — not pirated — software, the documentation of which would clearly indicate how powerful the PC should be. Those afraid of making a decision can go to a consultant — a rather expensive solution for buying relatively inexpensive equipment — check with a PC dealer they trust, or simply talk to a friend who has been "through it" before and benefit from his experience.

The writer holds a Masters degree in computer science and manages a computer firm in Amman. This is the first article in a weekly column that will appear in this space every Thursday.

THIS WEEK IN HISTORY

Thursday, Nov. 5

1900 — Mehmet Ali of Egypt agrees to terms of the Treaty of London.

1913 — The Mahdi defeats British forces under William Hicks at Al Aheid and British decide to evacuate the Sudan.

1911 — Italy annexes Tripoli and Cyrenaica.

1914 — France and Britain declare war on Turkey; Britain annexes Cyprus.

1916 — Central powers claim Kingdom of Poland.

1950 — U.S. Gen. Douglas MacArthur reports massing Chinese Communists in North Korea.

1956 — British paratroopers land at Port Said, Egypt; Britain threatens use of force unless Britain and Egypt accept Middle East settlement.

1962 — U.N. General Assembly demands all nuclear tests cease by Jan. 1, 1963; Saudi Arabia severs relations with United Arab Republic.

1965 — U.N. General Assembly approves resolution calling on Vietnam to draw its forces from Laos.

1977 — South Africa releases African National Congress leader Govan Mbeki, after 23 years and a charge of Nelson Mandela.

1988 — Algeria's President Ali Benjedid appoints a new head of military to form new government in wake of widespread

1989 — Lebanese parliament elects new Christian president and approves plan for 14 years of civil war; threats from Christian leader, Gen. Michel Sleiby.

1991 — Italy joins German-Japanese anticomintern pact.

1992 — Tidal wave kills 100 people in Bengal,

India.

1962 — U.N. General Assembly calls for economic sanctions against South Africa because of its racial policies.

1968 — Vietnam peace talks begin in Paris.

1970 — Italy formally recognises China.

1974 — Soviet Union calls for Palestinian statehood as part of any Middle East settlement.

1976 — Guerrilla warfare in Rhodesia is endorsed by leaders of neighbouring black countries at meeting in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania.

1977 — Dam collapse drowns at least 38 people as wall of water submerges trailer camp outside town of Toccoa in U.S. state of Georgia.

1983 — Israeli helicopter gunships attack Palestinian strongholds near southern Lebanese port of Sidon.

1989 — Strike called by Lebanese Gen. Michel Aoun to protest actions by the election of a new president of parliament nearly shuts down Beirut.

1990 — Indian opposition leader Rajiv Gandhi pledges support for breakaway faction of ruling Janata Dal Party, paving way for ouster of Prime Minister V.P. Singh.

1991 — NATO leaders meeting in Rome formally call a halt to enmity with Soviet Union and its allies and offer them a voice in alliance affairs.

Saturday, Nov. 7

1920 — Serious famine breaks out in China.

1939 — Sovereigns of Belgium and Holland approach Britain's King George VI advocating peace with Germany.

1956 — British and French declare ceasefire in Egypt, but Britain says it will evacuate troops only on arrival of United Nations emergency force.

1966 — Chinese diplomats walk out of Bolshevik anniversary celebration in Moscow after hearing Soviet criticism of Peking government.

1973 — United States and Egypt announce they will resume diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors.

1975 — India's Supreme Court reverses Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's conviction on two electoral offenses.

1981 — Soviet Defence Minister Dmitri Ustinov says USSR will never allow another nation to achieve military superiority.

1987 — Tunisia's President Habib Bourguiba is removed from office by his prime minister who says 84-year-old leader is too senile to rule.

1988 — Powerful earthquake just inside China's mountainous southern border kills 600 people.

1989 — Anti-Communist demonstrators, striking workers and clashes between police and protestors mark Soviet Union's celebration of its 1917 Bolshevik Revolution.

1990 — Shots fired near Mikhail Gorbachev during Soviet Union's Revolution Day parade; Irish voters elect radical feminist to presidency.

Sunday, Nov. 8

1793 — Louvre Museum in Paris opens to public.

1880 — Civil war in Samoa begins.

1917 — Lenin becomes chief commissar in Russia and Leon Trotsky is named premier.

1950 — First battle between jet planes as U.S. fighters are attacked by North Korean MiGs near Yalu River in Korean conflict.

1956 — U.N. General Assembly demands that Soviet troops withdraw from Hungary.

1959 — United Arab Republic and Sudan sign agreement on sharing Nile waters after construction of Aswan Dam.

1966 — Italian city of Florence appeals to world to help save art treasures damaged by floods.

1989 — Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega offers to

end arms imports to his country in exchange for demobilisation of contra rebels.

1990 — President George Bush orders 200,000 more U.S. troops to Iraq; U.S. readies U.N. resolution that would authorise an attack on Iraq.

Monday, Nov. 9

1937 — Japanese troops take Shanghai.

1962 — United States completes emergency airlift of arms and ammunition to India in that nation's border war with China.

1963 — Coal mine explosion at Umata, Japan, kills 452 miners and injures 450 others.

1971 — Chinese Communists make their first appearance in United Nations for conference on problems facing main delegation on its way from Peking.

1975 — Morocco's King Hassan calls off People's march into Spanish Sahara and says takeover of desert territory must be accomplished by other means.

1977 — Israeli fighter-bombers attack targets in southern Lebanon, and Lebanese government says two villages are levelled with at least 60 civilians killed.

1982 — Western sources say 2,700 civilians and Soviet soldiers in a convoy perished after fiery collision in Afghanistan mountain tunnel jammed with buses and trucks.

1987 — Bomb explodes during rush hour in crowded neighbourhood of Colombo, Sri Lanka, with at least 32 people killed and 105 wounded.

1989 — East Germany opens its borders; Chinese Premier Deng Xiaoping says he will resign all official posts.

1990 — 15 blacks stabbed to death and four wounded in factional fight in South African eastern province of Natal.

1991 — Shifting positions, Serbia urges U.N. to send peacekeeping troops to Croatia.

By The Associated Press

Mrs. Hubbard

By E. Yaghi

Mrs. Hubbard decided when she went to her cupboard that since it was bare and she was quite good at cooking she must get a job as a maid, so she placed an ad in the local paper. Her tiny apartment was flooded with phone calls and consequently she consented to undergo many interviews until at last she contentedly settled to work for a nice well-to-do family who evidently needed such a woman as qualified as herself. It was planned that she would have her own room and her duties would be to cook wholesome meals for the four member family and do the housework.

"We hope that you'll be happy here," said Jenin, the lady of the house. "I myself am not good at cooking; I have no patience for it. We want you to begin as soon as possible!"

"How about tomorrow then?" asked Mrs. Hubbard. "I've given notice on my apartment and I'd like to get settled here." (Before the landlord evicts me she thought to herself.)

The next day, bright and early, she toted her small suitcase which contained all her worldly belongings and marched toward the west end of town. The morning was cheerful and clear and the air smelled fresh and sweet. "A good sign!" noted Mrs. Hubbard as she bobbed along.

About half an hour's trot later, she approached a white stone house and rang the bell. Jenin flung the polished wooden door open and went to greet her new servant. They both walked up some white marble steps and entered the house. "Just put your things in your room and come right away into the kitchen," Jenin said.

Mrs. Hubbard set her suitcase down in her room, took off her cape and pinned her maid's hat on her grey cropped hair. She then took her apron, tied it on and promptly went to the kitchen.

"My, Mrs. Hubbard, you look all business like. Well, let's get started," Jenin said, showing the kitchen and its contents to her new maid. "I'm afraid I didn't even wash the dishes yet, so I guess you'll have to start with them first."

"No problem. Mam."

And she set right to work scrubbing the dishes in a fona of pink. When she hurried about to place the glasses in the dryer, one of them flew out of her hand, crashed to the floor and burst into a thousand pieces. "Oh, quite sorry, Mam. Don't know what came over me. I never break dishes. Must be the kind of glass you have!"

"Don't worry. Accidents can happen to anybody," her mistress said. "Just be sure and sweep up all the pieces so the children won't get hurt."

"Such a sweet woman, I'm sure that I'm going to enjoy my stay here!" Mrs. Hubbard thought humming out loud while she shoved the tiny particles of splintered glass into the dustpan.

After she finished the dishes, she scurried around the house dusting and cleaning until it was time to prepare lunch. She rushed back to the kitchen where soon she had pots frothing and bubbling on the stove in tune to the pungent aroma of promising morsels which permeated the atmosphere of the house. When Jenin's husband and children came home for lunch, they all seated themselves around the dining table looking very hungry and Mrs. Hubbard placed her masterpiece in front of them. "Oh, look, it's been so long since we've had a meat casserole. Doesn't it seem delicious?" Jenin asked her drooling family.

But before they bothered to agree, they all began to eat. The initial look of joy turned to scowls of frustration and truth often blurted by the young, fell out of the son's mouth.

"Ugh, this meat is so tough!"

"Mind your manners, boy. Just chew it well," Jenin

ordered. "I hope this isn't an indication of meals to come mumbled the husband. "If so, we're in trouble."

"Why no sir. It must be the meat. Too old you know, used to cooking only prime meat that's very tender!" cook replied in an insulted tone of voice.

The first day was a trial for all, but Mrs. Hubbard's things would get better. "Just wait till you taste cookies," she told the youngsters. "I'm going to make some soon. Everyone tells me I make the most delicious sweets they ever tasted!"

Well, Mrs. Hubbard whipped up all sorts of min dishes, the miracle being that the family she worked for such a hard time swallowing her efforts. Once she made spaghetti. The children appeared interested. "I spaghetti do you?" she asked them. "Just wait until taste mine, I make the best and I'm sure you'll eat your fingers after you finish!"

But when she placed her fare before the horrified family again the son rudely cried, "Mother, are we supposed to eat this, it looks like mush!"

"Must be something wrong with the stove, Mam. spaghetti always turns out perfect. It's just a little too dry, nothing more."

One day when the children raced home from school, considerate Mrs. Hubbard had a batch of cookies baking the oven. "UMMM, they smell so good," said the daughter. "When can we eat some?"

"Oh, hungry are you?" sympathised the cook. "If you can eat some just as soon as they come out of oven!"

After a few minutes, she pulled out a tray of perfectly browned cookies and placed them on a rack to cool. "Kids, now eat as much as you want!"

They both filled their hands with the biscuits and once the boy said approvingly, "Gee, this is good, I Hubbard. You should just stick to making cookies."

When they cooled, though, they became as hard as iron and no one could even bite into them. "Must be something wrong with the flour," said Mrs. Hubbard in defence always make perfect cookies!"

Later that same evening, Mrs. Hubbard overheard husband tell his wife, "Jenin, what are we going to do this disaster of a maid that you've employed here in once happy home. Look at me, I'm losing weight! I've never tasted such bad meals in my life! I thought said this woman had good references!"

"Well, I thought she did," his wife replied in apologetic tone of voice.

"Impossible. You've got to find a way to get rid of her. She's burned holes in my clothes, my white shirts are yellow, a lot of my socks are missing, she's broken half dishes, and an expensive lamp too and her food disgusting. Her cookies are lethal weapons. Even you to cook better than she does! And what's worse, she admits she's wrong. It's always, 'must be from this' or 'be from that!'"

"How heartless! Mrs. Hubbard sniffed, wiping her eyes with her handkerchief. "Young people these days appreciate good home cooking. They're too used to fast food and haven't acquired a taste for gourmet delights as mine. I'll just have to find someone who does appreciate my talents in the kitchen!"

When she officially received the news of her dismissal Mrs. Hubbard packed her little suitcase and left the house which, for a few weeks, she had called home. "Guess just have to place another ad in the paper." She said as she walked down the street mumbling to herself. "I'm soon find a nice family who will love my casserole, excellent spaghetti and my perfect cookies. This family just too spoiled. Nothing wrong with my cooking at all, why, everyone knows that I make the best sweets in world!"

ON THE LIGHTER SIDE

By Mohammad A. Shuqair

AMAZING FACTS

- In 1894 there were only four automobiles in the United States.
- Human blood is six times thicker than water.
- At ninety degrees below zero, rubber becomes brittle as glass.
- A stick of chewing gum contains about 8½ calories.
- The average American housewife opens 800 cans each year.

LET'S CHAT IN ARABIC

- Here's my passport. Haza jawaz safari.
- I'll be staying a few days/2 weeks/a month. Sawfa okeem ayyam qalila/osho'ain/shahar.
- I don't know yet. Maarafshi hatta al-san.
- I am here on holiday. Ana hana fee ejaza.
- I am here on business. Ana hana fee muhimma.
- I am just passing through. Ana marir min hana hass.

(To be continued)

MY NAME, this is what it means

- IMAM — The leader; the ideal example.
- ANIS — Close friend; a bird whose sound resembles that of a cow.
- AYMAN — The blessed.
- BASIL — Valiant, courageous.
- BASHIR — Carrier of glad tidings.

YOUR DREAMS INTERPRETED

ABDUCTION: To dream you are being abducted indicates success against opposition, whether business or social. If you dream that someone else is being abducted, then you will soon get unexpected news.

★ ★ ★ ★

ADVANTAGE: Whether you took the advantage or someone took advantage of you, it is a good omen and presages family prosperity and general contentment.

★ ★ ★ ★

ABDOMEN: A dream of contrary. If you dream that you had pain in this region, you will have success due to good health and vigour. But if you dream that your abdomen is being exposed in any way, it is a warning of unfaithfulness.

See Solutions on page D

or treachery on the part of someone you trust. Be cautious with confidences.

★ ★ ★ ★

ABORTION: For a man this dream portends failure in current interest, whether it concerns love or money. If a woman it is a warning to look after her health.

★ ★ ★ ★

ABYSS: This is an obstacle dream. If you avoid the you will overcome your difficulties; but if you fall into abyss, it is a warning that you must be extremely careful your business dealings.

PUZZLES

Pick out the HIDDEN weapons in the following sentence. EXAMPLE: She went down in Walfisch BAY. Terrible night in October. [BAYONET]

- Now, do the same!
- I am told that the Old Curiosity Shop is to let.
- Monica's uncle was a breeder of mustangs.
- The old hag said she would be happier if left to devices.
- Mr. Cloag had to get his plan certified by the mini

HUMOUR

Teacher: "Who killed John Kennedy?"

Student: "I did not!"

★ ★ ★ ★

A rich man reaches a doctor's clinic. The doctor says: good you have come here at the right time."

The man replies: "Why doctor? Are you totally broke?"

★ ★ ★ ★

Judge: "Are you guilty or not?"

Accused: "If you can't find the answer what are you for?"

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. What language is spoken in Brazil?
2. The game is called "checkers" in America. What is it called in Britain?
3. Whose motto is "Nation shall speak peace unto nation?"
4. What is the art of "topiary?"
5. When does your hair grow faster: By day or by night?

Britain's Emily Lloyd can be American, if she wants

ation of meals by Dan Cox
we're in trouble. Fluter
neat. Too old you RK — Emily Lloyd
that's the very thing. I'm
one of voice. I'm winning raves in
all, but Mrs. Hubbard is winning raves in
wait till you see the film A River
I'm going through it, will start
I make the most of it as a Bronx teen,
ed up all sorts of Valley girl and finish
be family she works hard and finish
her efforts. Once she'll drift lazily into
peared interested British brogue and
them. "Just wait, all in all, she'd
and I'm sure you'll be back in London
ish films.
before the horrible thing is being
Mother, are we going to be doing
with the stove. Nor movies," she told
ect. It's just a little bit of a recent interview
it if there were more
a raced home from a school that were good,
a batch of cookies. "I get a chance to per-
small so good," she said. "I'm just a little
t some?"
unphased the comedy director Redford's
as they come to the starring Craig Sheffer
Brad Pitt. Based on

Norman MacLean's moving
memoir of his Montana boy-
hood and love for flyfishing,
A River Runs Through It
came out this month to glow-
ing notices across the country.
Lloyd plays MacLean's wife
Jessie Burns as an 18-year-
old girl coming to leave her
small Montana town. She
said creating the Montana
accent took her several weeks
of listening to the locals. "I
have a very good ear. I'm just
lucky," she said.
Though her father and
grandfather were both British
actors and her mother a for-
mer secretary for playwright
Harold Pinter, Lloyd's path
to stardom still reads like a
Hollywood plucked-from-
obscurity tale.
On a whim at the age of 15,
Lloyd went up for the lead in
Wish You Were Here, a low-
budget British film about a
teenager growing up in the
repressive 1950s. She had

only done community and
school theatre before that,
but won the part from more
than 300 actresses.
"I heard about it. I went up
for it and I got the part," she
said. "Well, actually it wasn't
that simple. I had to go
through several auditions."
The role brought her inter-
national acclaim. Now, she's
one of several young British
actresses making their marks
in American films.
And she has a pile of
scripts from Hollywood stu-
dios on her hotel coffee table
to prove it.
"They want me to look at
these scripts, but there's real-
ly not that much good stuff
out there," she said.
Three years ago she played
opposite Peter Falk as the
defiant, free-spirited daugh-
ter of a mobster in *Cookie*.
Then she starred with Bruce
Willis in *In Country* as a
southern teenager deter-
mined to learn about the

Vietnam War which took her
father's life.
Lloyd said she was drawn
to *A River Runs Through It*
mostly because of Redford,
who won an Academy Award
for directing *Ordinary*
People.
"He's brilliant," Lloyd
said. "Not only is he very
intelligent, but he's compas-
sionate. You don't expect to
equate the two."
Lloyd never met MacLean,
who died in 1990 before she
was a part of the film. But she
spent several weeks with his
daughter Jean, who gave her
perspective on the mother.
"It's a very delicate situation
playing someone's mom,"
Lloyd said. "Of course,
you're going to be so protec-
tive."
Lloyd lives near Holly-
wood now, but said she hopes
to move to New York so she
can work in the theatre.
"There's a sense of reality in
New York," she said. "It's an

insane reality, but it's a kind
of reality."
Lloyd, an avid
Shakespeare fan, said she'd
love to play Ophelia. She's
also a big fan of Tennessee
Williams and has her eye on
the sultry Blanche Dubois
from *A Streetcar Named De-
sire*.
"Southern people interest
me, like Blanche Dubois,"
she said. "Southern culture
just fascinates me. It's just so
different. It's just so alien to
what people are like in the
city."
In the meantime she'll
have to make do studying her
next American accent, a
southern Bayou Cajun sound
for the upcoming film *Scor-
chers*. It doesn't worry her.
"Southern is easy," she
said, sounding as though she
had stepped straight off a
southern cotton plantation.
"So much of the sound is
similar to my accent
already."



Emily Lloyd with Bruce Willis in the film In Country

Birmingham becomes an unlikely defender of arts

has poured millions of
pounds into the arts, bucking
the trend among local and
central governments to cut
back on subsidies.
But just as Birmingham's
artistic name starts to flour-
ish, a crippling recession —
the second in a decade —
threatens to unravel much of
their work.
"It could all be destroyed
because we (the council) are
so bankrupt," said Bryan
Bird, chairman of the coun-
cil's Leisure Committee, with
responsibilities for the arts.
Ten years ago people
laughed if you mentioned
Birmingham and culture in
the same breath.
Britain's second largest city,
and birthplace of the indus-
trial revolution, it never en-
joyed a high profile, always
watching as its close neigh-
bours got the fame and the
glory. While Liverpool had
"The Beatles" and Manches-

ter had its football teams,
Birmingham just had indus-
try.
"We were too busy making
things to write about
ourselves or sing about
ourselves," Mr. Bird said.
But when the recession in
the early 1980s decimated the
area's manufacturing base,
the city set about reinventing
itself, creating a massive new
service industry and using the
arts as a magnet.
"We had to offer people a
good quality of life to encour-
age them to come here," Mr.
Bird said.
The council's single biggest
commitment to the arts was
the building of a £30 million
(\$50 million) symphony hall
to house the City of Birming-
ham Symphony Orchestra.
Opened last year, the
wood and chrome hall per-
ches on massive rubber pads
to isolate it from traffic vibra-
tions. Part of the ceiling can

be lowered or raised to en-
sure each piece of music is
heard at its acoustical best.
Built at the request of
Simon Rattle, chief conduc-
tor with the city's orchestra,
it has delighted the company.
"The development went on
for over a decade and has
produced one of the finest
concert halls in the world,"
said Ed Smith, the orches-
tra's chief executive.
To complement the orches-
tra, the council poached the
prestigious Sadlers Wells
Royal Ballet from its London
home, renamed it the Birm-
ingham Royal Ballet and
built the dancers a rehearsal
room complex costing £4 mil-
lion (\$7 million).
"The council itself was
very serious about wanting to
have a ballet company in the
city and has been prepared to
understand what that meant
in terms of developing it,"
Mr. Wright said.

After the ballet, the
D'Oyle Carte Opera, which
specialises in Gilbert and Sul-
livan light opera, moved to
the city. Ronnie Scott opened
his first jazz club outside
London here.
The council even began
buying sculpture — con-
troversially paying £250,000
(\$425,000) for a fibreglass
sculpture which sits in front
of the symphony hall.
Mr. Bird vigorously de-
fends the council, which is
controlled by the left-wing
Labour Party, against
charges that it is subsidising
elitist art forms enjoyed by
only a small minority of
people.
Some years ago people
only talked about the foot-
ball, Mr. Bird said. "Now
they've even begun arguing
about sculpture."
The council invested £8
million (\$13.6 million) in arts
and entertainments last year

— the same sum as it spent
on industry and commerce.
But as recession bites
deeper, with unemployment
in the region running at over
17 per cent — nearly twice
the national average — there
is a realisation that the coun-
cil will have to make cuts.
"Things are not so easy
now for the city council, for
us or for anyone else," said
Smith. The orchestra's grant
was frozen this year and a
tour to the United States had
to be curtailed for lack of
funds.
Mr. Bird recognises that
things will probably get
worse, but has vowed to fight
for the arts in the city.
"I know we've got to do
things in education and the
social services," he said.
"But I also know that the arts
are important... and if cuts
come the arts won't be the
first to go."

By Francois Raitberger
Reuters
PARIS — The Folies
Bergere, whose can-can dan-
cers have been a symbol of
"gay Paris" for well over a
century, are changing style to
catch up with the modern
world.
Do not mourn, gentlemen
do not rejoice, ostriches.
The topless girls clad in
giant ostrich feathers are
staying.
But who, or what they will
share the stage with is a
closely-guarded secret.
Manager Georges Terrey
says the theatre is ending its
current "folies en folie"
(crazy follies) extravaganza
in December after a six-year
run, and putting on a new
show early next year.
"We must show the public
that we are able to create.
We must not repeat the same
style," he told Reuters.
Mr. Terrey hinted there
could be concessions to pop
music and electronics but
would not be drawn further.
Only one thing is certain:
In keeping with a lucky cen-
tury-old tradition, the name
of the show will have 13
letters and include the word
Folies.
Bare breasts may have lost
some of the appeal they had
before the days of soft porn
on television and topless
beaches, but the Folies are
still a sought-after evening
out.
"Everyone down to the
deepest Kentucky has heard
about us. Paris means girls,
the Eiffel Tower and the
Folies Bergere," Mr. Terrey
said.
But he said the current
show was worn out. Attend-
ance had not recovered from
a slump during the Gulf crisis
and the theatre was no longer
making a profit.
On one weekday in Octo-
ber, only half the Belle Epoque
Theatre's 1,700 red vel-
vet seats were occupied,
largely by foreigners gasping
in amazement at the dancers
alternating between sumptu-
ous costumes or the tiniest
G-strings.
Topless dancers in skimpy
jewelled bikini bottoms
were hoisted in the air by
scantily-clad Roman centu-
rions. Saloon girls sang
"Paree, Mais Oui" and hich-
ed their yellow ruffled skirts
high above the waist in an
energetic can-can.
The most opulent costume
was an enormous ermine-
edged cape embroidered with
gold sequins spread out at the
back like a peacock's tail by a
brigade of page boys.
Mr. Terrey said it cost 50
million francs (\$10 million) to
mount a new show. The
Folies have 200 staff, many of
them assistants holding

Folies Bergere go modern, but the girls stay

far cry from the turn of the
century when kings, noble-
men and tycoons queued up
to cover their girls in jewels.
The show's stars lived in
mansions. Artists such as
Manet and Toulouse Lautrec
painted their portraits.
The star of the show at one
time was a real Belgian prin-
cess, Cleo De Merode.
Another, Caroline "La
Belle" Otero, boasted affairs
with two emperors, two
European crown princes and
a good half dozen dukes and
lords.
The theatre first opened in
1869 in what was then a Paris
suburb, staging such attrac-
tions as trained elephants,
Iron Jack — who could lift a
horse with a single hand,
boxing kangaroos and the
world's tallest man.
There was also a Greek
prince tattooed all over the
body as a punishment for
trying to seduce the shah of
Persia's daughter.
The Folies became a con-
cert hall in 1881, but the
attempt at seriousness was
reversed in two weeks as
Parisians deserted en masse.
By 1886 the theatre had
found the style that was to
last to this day.
It was a springboard for
such film giants as Charlie
Chaplin, Stan Laurel and
W.C. Fields. Stars like Mis-
tiquette, Maurice Chevalier
and Josephine Baker became
legend.
Spectators were so excited,
the theatre's history book re-
counts, that one left his
crutches behind and a couple
forgot to recover their baby
entrusted earlier to the cloak-
room attendant.
An Englishman had a seat
booked once a month for
years and an American mil-
lionaire bequeathed part of
his fortune to the dancers.
Choreographer Maurice
Bejart once lived nearby as a
poor student dancer.
"Buying my loaf of bread, I
used to walk by the theatre,
dreaming of the sumptuous
shows I could never afford to
see," he wrote.
The shows became in-
creasingly extravagant, stick-
ing to a mixture of dance and
song with a touch of circus.
Dinner was added a few
years ago, served in the vast
lobby by waiters in powdered
wigs and 18th century foot-
man uniforms ceremoniously
bringing dishes down the
great staircase.
"We are offering a live
dream on stage," Mr. Terrey
said.
Despite the naked girls,
the Folies never looked like
the steamy sex shows on offer
elsewhere in Paris and were
never banned to teenagers.
"This is not an erotic show."

Sex scenes stretching TV standards in Australia

Paul Alexander
Associated Press
Y — Thirty-four mi-
into Australia's
st Home Videos,
executives yanked
on the special.
ne network's switch-
ad lit up across the
as one raunchy clip
dream portends for
another: A couple
concerns love or sex in a park, dogs and
look after her head to
even men on a beach
ring toilet paper be-
their buttocks.
dream. If you switch
the American
cable; but if you do
into the schedule
1 must be extremely
e switchboard lit up
this time with calls
ople rate that the
video show had
a premature end.
ZLES
us in the following
in Walsch (BAYONET)
alia's appetite for
sex is being stretch-
n sex is their stretch-
limit as they can go.
atives are fighting
threatening advertis-
plan certified by the
FOUR
Kennedy?"
★ ★
's clinic. The doctors
at the right time.
tor? Are you ready
ut of prison and faces
embarrassing situa-
★ ★
not?"
the answer what will Wars
KNOWLEDGE
ews In English
ovie Of The Week
ers in America
Jay
I shall speak
ary?"
faster. By day
led girl wins \$2 mil-

ers with boycotts and circu-
lating petitions demanding
cleaner viewing.
Supporters of looser stan-
dards say people can switch
off if they are offended. Crit-
ics respond that in today's
videowise world, it is too easy
for youngsters to tape a show
for later viewing.
The bottom line is that sex
often equals high ratings.
When "naughty videos"
went dark on Sept. 3, it was
pulling in the best figures of
the night, nearly double its
closest competitor.
A recent profile on Australia-
n model Elle McPherson,
one of the most popular
women featured in *Sports
Illustrated's* annual swimsuit
issues, had little to offer but a
seminude shoot in Bali and a
voice-over about her life. It
was the No. 2 show of the
week.
Sex on Australian televi-
sion is nothing new, even
without cable television,
which has been the trendset-
ter in the United States. The

groundbreaker in Australia
was "Number 96," a 1970s
soap opera about residents of
an apartment building that
spiced things up with a bare
body now and then.
The current standards for
what is permissible took
effect in 1986 and involve a
self-censorship system en-
forced by the industry watch-
dog, the Australian Broadcast-
ing Tribunal. Shows are rated
"G" for General Audiences,
"PG" for Parental Guidance
Recommended or "AO" for Adults Only.
"AO" programmes are
allowed 8:30 p.m.-5 a.m. ev-
ery night and noon-3 p.m. on
school days. They may in-
clude nudity and discreet or
simulated "intimate sexual
behaviour" if relevant to the
plot or programme context.
Banned are "explicit sex,
sexual violence and the de-
piction of exploitative or non-
consensual sex as desirable."
Broadcasts of theatrical
movies retain virtually all the
sex scenes and most of the

profanity. Violence is more
likely to be trimmed for TV.
In addition to nonexplicit
shows like America's *Strids*,
bad movies with sex themes
find an easy audience.
The leering *Ghosts Can't
Do It*, with Bo Derek drop-
ping all in seemingly every
other scene, did well recent-
ly. So did *My Tutor*, *Joy-
sticks* and other movies usual-
ly relegated to the drive-ins
and cable TV in the United
States.
Even the Playboy Channel
might have trouble matching
the frankness of the magazine
show style of *Sex*, the titilla-
tion of the steamy late-night
soap opera *Chances* or the
tackiness of *Naughty Videos*.
Sex was planned as a spe-
cial before public response
led to a series of 10 shows
starting last May. They drew
an average 1.6 million view-
ers and a 35 per cent share of
the televisions turned on in
the 9:30-10:30 p.m. period.
The programme is on hiatus
but is expected to return.

Those involved with *Sex*
bristle at comparisons with
Naughty Videos or *Chances*,
which began the latest wave
of pushing limits when it de-
buted two years ago with
bare flesh aplenty.
"We're totally different en-
tities," said Dr. Kerry-
n Phelps, a general practitioner
who serves as medical consul-
tant for *Sex*. "We don't con-
sider ourselves steamy."
A typical one-hour episode
of *Sex* included segments on
why people participate in wet
T-shirt and undershort con-
tests, what to tell children
about sex, men's underwear,
sex after heart attacks, date
rape, abortion and amateur
strippers.
Dr. Phelps said the blunt
language and occasional
graphic footage were neces-
sary to reach people who
need information, particu-
larly teenagers.
"They want honest in-
formation without ambiguity.
Too often, sex education has
left people with more ques-

tions than answers. So if
we're doing something on
cancer of the testes, there's
no way to tell people what it
looks like. You have to show
them," she said.
"The support from the
medical profession has been
unequivocal. We're the peo-
ple who see the consequences
of ignorance."
Sex generated more than
900 complaints to the broad-
cast tribunal, but the panel
ruled the show did not violate
broadcast standards.
But protests and petitions
from church groups and con-
servative organisations like
the Australian Family Asso-
ciation have had some im-
pact. General Motors-Hol-
den, Nestle, Wrigley and
other companies told their
advertising agencies not to
buy spots on episodes of *Sex*.
Dr. Phelps said she wasn't
surprised by the reaction.
"When you're dealing with
a subject as sensitive as sex-
uality, you're going to hit
some raw nerves," she said.

JTV CHANNEL 2 WEEKLY PREVIEW

day, Nov. 5
Back
sets an old friend who
ut of prison and faces
embarrassing situa-
Nov. 6
Guess Who's Coming To
Burp.
Nov. 7
Nonni And Manni
Nov. 8
The Antagonists
Nov. 9
America's Funniest

Friday, Nov. 6
8:30 Too Close For Comfort
9:00 Perspective
10:00 News In English
10:20 French Mini-Series
Lieutenant Lorena
Sunday, Nov. 8
8:30 Coach
9:10 Documentary — National Geographic Special
Serengeti Diary
Saturday, Nov. 7
8:30 America's Funniest

Home Video
9:00 Perspective
10:00 News In English
10:20 French Mini-Series
Lieutenant Lorena
Sunday, Nov. 8
8:30 Coach
9:10 Documentary — National Geographic Special
Serengeti Diary

10:00 News In English
10:20 Cont. of the Mini Series
Lieutenant Lorena
Monday, Nov. 9
8:30 Sibbs
External Revenue
Nora is puzzled by her hus-
band's late nights but discov-
ers that he is working over-
time to buy her a birthday
present.

10:00 News In English
10:20 Red Fox
Tuesday, Nov. 10
8:30 Golden Girls
Dorothy and Stanley plan to
remarry, but Dorothy gives
up the idea because she dis-
covers Stanley is not sincere.
9:10 Maigret
10:00 News In English

Wednesday, Nov. 11
8:30 Saved By The Bell
9:00 Spotlight
9:30 Cluedo
Charity Begins At Home
10:00 News In English
10:20 The Cowra Breakout

Big step revealed towards artificial vision for the blind

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Tiny electrodes implanted in a blind woman's brain allowed her to "see" distinct dots of light — a method that may produce an artificial vision device in several years, doctors said.

The experiment "gives us firm evidence that artificial vision for the blinded person is an achievable goal, hopefully before the end of the decade," said Dr. Murray Goldstein, director of the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke.

The device would include a miniature television camera attached to eyeglass frames; the TV picture of a blind

person's surroundings is sent to electrodes permanently implanted in the brain and the user experiences the sensation of seeing a picture made up of 250 to 1,000 spots of light.

"Our initial goal is to develop a stadium scoreboard type of display so they could read printed material and recognize street signs," navigate through doorways and avoid obstacles, said Dr. Terry Hambrecht, an institute physician and biomedical engineer.

Such artificial vision would "aid reading and mobility, not restore normal vision to the point you could go into an

art gallery and appreciate a Rembrandt," Dr. Hambrecht said.

Technical obstacles must be overcome to determine if the technique really can provide the blind with rudimentary vision, Dr. Goldstein said by telephone from Bethesda, Maryland.

The government experiment, part of a 20-year \$10 million research effort, was revealed during the annual meeting of the Society for Neuroscience in Anaheim. It was kept secret because "we didn't want to spread false hope if the experiment failed," Dr. Goldstein said.

"It's really promising,"

said Richard Normann, chairman of bioengineering at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City. "I'm really excited about their findings, but...we'd be doing the blind community a disservice if we tell them artificial vision is just around the corner."

The experiment on the 42-year-old blind woman started when she underwent surgery in November 1991 at the National Institutes of Health Clinical Center in Bethesda. The woman, a volunteer whose identity was not disclosed, lost her eyesight due to glaucoma 20 years ago, Dr. Hambrecht said.

During her operation, Drs.

Conrad Kuffa and Daniel O'Rourke removed a 1-by-2-inch section of her skull and implanted 38 "microelectrodes" into her visual cortex, the part of the brain that receives signals from the eyes.

Each electrode was one-third as thick as a single human hair and tapered to the width of a nerve cell, like "miniature map pins," Dr. Hambrecht said. Tiny gold wires attached to each electrode protruded from her skull.

When electric currents were applied to the wires, 34 of the 38 electrodes worked, allowing her to "see" 34 dots

of blue, purple, red and yellow light that ranged from the size of a pinhead to the size of a nickel held at arm's length and that could be adjusted in brightness, he said.

Dr. Hambrecht and other researchers mapped where each electrode produced a dot in the woman's perceived field of vision. That let them apply current to four electrodes so the woman could "see" the letter "I," he said.

The experiment ended in March when the woman's scalp bandage came loose while she slept, breaking most of the wires. Surgeons removed the remaining wires but left the electrodes in her

brain. Earlier experiments allowed blind patients to see spots of light after larger electrodes were placed on the brain surface. But those experiments required 1,000 times more electrical current, producing dots of light that interfered with each other, making them impractical for artificial vision.

The government experiment is a significant advance because the microelectrodes are so tiny and use very little current — only 1 millionth of that needed to illuminate a light bulb.

That should allow development of a workable artificial

vision device run by battery, said Dr. Goldstein, neurosurgeon at the University of Ontario Hospital in Canada.

Dr. Hambrecht's next step is to implant microelectrodes in blind person's brain. Dr. Goldstein said the experiment will detect many spots of light to produce a coherent vision.

The electrodes attached to connect protrude from the allowing researchers wires externally so to avoid the breakage p

Malaria threatens Africa with the deadliest mosquitoes

By Nick Louth
Reuters

AMSTERDAM — From the game parks of South Africa to the southern fringes of the Sahara Desert, Africa is a continent at war with malaria.

Casualties are high. Each year the deadly tropical parasite kills 800,000 Africans, mainly the poor, the young, the pregnant and those far from medical help.

Another 80 million suffer malaria's shivering, sweating fever but survive. The continent has an armoury of drugs to treat the victims, insecticides to attack the mosquitoes, plus education and hope. But very little money.

Malaria's arsenal is more reliable, and growing: Poverty, war, environmental damage and resistance to drugs. But its most feared weapons are two ferocious species of mosquito which have resisted all attempts to wipe them out.

Anopheles Gambiae and Anopheles Funestus may not

look much different from other mosquitoes, but they are the perfect carriers for the deadly malarial parasite.

"Those two are the most effective vectors of malaria known anywhere," said Alan Schapira, medical officer at the World Health Organisation. "In all of sub-Saharan Africa they are completely dominant."

They carry the most lethal strain of malaria, plasmodium falciparum, responsible for almost all African deaths. Malaria is caused by a tiny parasite, carried from person to person through the bites of adult female mosquitoes of the family Anopheles. The parasites multiply in the bloodstream, causing fever and destroying red blood cells.

Decades of research have not produced a vaccine. War, poverty, ecological damage and population displacement have disrupted efforts to educate and organise against the disease.

The task is more urgent now that some malaria strains are showing resistance to

the drugs widely available to treat it.

At a two day conference in Amsterdam this week the World Health Organisation (WHO) formally gave up a strategy of eradicating the mosquito carrier.

This had been pursued for 50 years, but it was obvious from the late 1960s it was failing, particularly in Africa.

"There is an unfair accusation that things cannot get done in Africa because of disorganisation," Dr. Schapira said.

"But even the toughest colonial-type administration, given the African ecology, would not get far against these species." The usual method to fight the mosquitoes is to spray homes with insecticide.

"But Gambiae is such a rascal because it may rest in a lot of places outside. I can't see how you could devise a method that would get rid of Gambiae," he said.

In just one night sleeping unprotected in rural areas, a person may be bitten 100 times by infected mosquitoes.

Other eradication methods attempted include larvae-eating fish, used in the pools where the mosquitoes breed.

But malarial mosquitoes can breed in a few drops of water in an old tyre, a tin can or a cow's footprint. They readily take to urban areas. In India there is even a type which breeds in rooftop air conditioning tanks.

The WHO's new strategy is to contain the disease. It will focus on earlier diagnosis, fast treatment and earlier detection of epidemics.

"The access to treatment facilities, no matter how primitive, is the baseline of the global strategy," said Peter De Raadt, head of the WHO's Tropical Disease Control Division.

The aim is to cut the death rate in most affected countries by 80 per cent during the last five years of the century.

Malaria is responsible for 20-30 per cent of all deaths of children under five in Africa. Those who survive childhood attacks develop resistance to the symptoms by adulthood even though they still carry

the parasite.

However, epidemics can occur among new populations with no previous exposure to the disease or resistance to its effects. Death rates are high, and victims succumb rapidly.

"When a malaria epidemic gets going it grows really fast. Thousands of people get affected, you have whole families quite sick with fever at the same time," Dr. Schapira said.

An epidemic in Ethiopia in 1958 is thought to have caused three million cases

and killed 150,000 people. In the worst recent example 25,000 people died in an epidemic in 1988 in the highlands of Madagascar.

Epidemics can occur after abnormally heavy rains give the mosquito population new breeding pools. In Burundi a change to rice cultivation, with the use of paddy fields, had the same effect.

There are still hopes from both high and low technology that malaria's march can be reversed.

Drugs derived from the Chinese sweet wormwood

plant have proved the fastest relief for malaria symptoms, even with the most drug-resistant strains.

Injectable forms could be on sale within a couple of years, scientists say.

Further in the future, genetic manipulation may produce mosquitoes unable to carry the parasite but strong enough to displace carriers from their ecological niche.

Promoting the use of mosquito nets, especially those impregnated with insecticides, is already producing good results.

And in some circumstances even the deadly Anopheles mosquito-wiped out.

"Gambiae was tentatively carried from Africa to northeast India in about 19 initially caused havoc," Dr. Schapira said.

But it was less well adapted to Brazil, and it was to map its breeding spray affected areas the larvae.

"By the 1940s it was completely extinct (in Brazil), he said.

Global warming could spread malaria

AMSTERDAM (R) — Global warming may help cause malaria epidemics in Africa and could spread the deadly mosquito-borne disease into new areas across the world, a senior official of the World Health Organisation (WHO) said.

Highland areas in Thailand, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Afghanistan, and Papua New Guinea, which are currently too cold for malaria, all vulnerable if global warming continues, WHO medical officer Alan Schapira told Reuters in an interview.

"One could expect really serious global warming could spread malaria into areas where it is presently too cold," he said, during a two-day conference here on the disease.

One million people are killed every year by the disease, and 100 million made sick. Forty per cent of the world population lives in malarial areas.

Dr. Schapira said that there was evidence that epidemics of malaria in the African countries of Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda had been helped by an increase in the temperature there.

"There are some meteorological data from Rwanda and Burundi which indicate that over some there has been an increase in temperature. This could be a contributory factor in the start of the malaria epidemic in those areas," he said.

The malaria parasite needs to be able to survive in the temperature to be able to mature inside the mosquito. The WHO believes global warming may have a part in Madagascar because the average temperature in the island's highlands has risen about one degree centigrade in the last 30 years.

Global warming is caused by the accumulation of carbon dioxide and other gases which provide an insulating blanket around the earth. Scientists believe man's industrial activities and the destruction of forest areas are responsible.

But many other factors contribute to epidemic malaria, Dr. Schapira said.

Changes in crops, population movements into new areas, lack of access to drugs, or malarial resistance to treatment can all contribute.

Dead-ends aplenty for researchers seeking cancer cure

By Richard L. Vernaci

The Associated Press

FREDERICK, Maryland —

Researcher Marcia Gray-Goodrich spends her working

hours testing a simple theory: That somewhere in the

world's forests, jungles or

seas lies the cure to cancer.

At a National Cancer Institute (NCI) laboratory housed

in a converted bacteriological

warfare centre, Dr. Gray-

Goodrich and scientists like

her expose extracts of plants

and Marine life to the dead-

liest forms of cancer.

Of tens of thousands of

specimens, only a few will

show enough cancer-killing

potential to be tested in rats

and mice. An even smaller

percentage will be promising

enough to be tested in hu-

mans.

"It is frustrating at times

but the long-term rewards are

what we're looking for," Dr.

Gray-Goodrich said.

Rewards like Taxol, a drug

derived from the bark of the

yew tree that has been effective

in treating advanced ovarian

cancer.

Or CPT11, a drug developed

in Japan from an Indian plant

called Camptothecin. The drug, now

undergoing clinical trials in

the United States, represents

a new class of anti-cancer

compounds that prevents

malignant cells from dividing.

But those discoveries are

rare. Most of the exotic ex-

tracts tested at the NCI lab

show little or no effect in

reducing cancer's growth.

actually cause the cells to

grow better," said Dr. Gray-

Goodrich.

Dr. Gray-Goodrich has no

idea what substance she's

testing. That's to prevent a

lab worker's bias from creep-

ing into the process. And she

often doesn't hear right away

if a drug she's identified con-

tinues to show promise in

subsequent testing.

"We sometimes don't get

instant gratification," she

said. "It could be months

down the line."

Still, she's cheerful and

energetic, even when she has

a migraine, and remembers

to tell someone to "have a

nice day" as she slides a

bottle of an amber liquid into

a special cabinet. The liquid

is cancer in its purest form.

"You have to maintain an

optimism in this business,"

says Dr. Michael Boyd, who

oversees the NCI lab.

In the two decades that

followed the signing of the

National Cancer Act in 1971,

the institute has tested some

150,000 new compounds, both

natural and synthetic. Of

that only 150 showed enough

promise to be tested in hu-

mans. Thirty new drugs

were the result. That means

just 0.02 per cent of the

compounds tested wind up as

drugs.

Similar work is going on in

labs around the world.

The NCI lab at Fort De-

trick, Maryland, is focusing

its research on nature.

"Nature produces chemicals

of a complexity which no

chemist is going to dream

of," says Dr. Gordon Gray,

chief of NCI's natural pro-

ducts branch.

So divers explore the

ocean, and botanists comb

the forests.

"This is still very much a

shot in the dark," said botan-

ist Jim Miller of Missouri

Botanical Garden in St.

Louis, one of three organiza-

tions under contract to pick

up plants and send them to

NCI.

Mr. Miller and his col-

leagues engage in what he

calls "chemical prospecting"

in the jungles of Africa and

Madagascar. The pay is poor,

the conditions are lousy,

and the work has its hazards.

Mr. Miller said he often

comes back from his trips

sick, once discovering that

what he thought was a bout

of mononucleosis was really a

case of five intestinal para-

sites. Others have come

home with typhoid, one fel-

low almost died of malaria.

When asked what he

thinks there will be

found, Mr. Miller said,

"I don't know. It

easy to be convinced

out there some-

Obviously I hope I

one to pick it up."

So far, the most prom-

ising method of finding

drugs is one the

euphemistically call

dipity." The drugs are

by accident.

"I don't think we

cure," Dr. Cragg said.

think we're going to

drugs which are eff-

causing some para-

sions of cancers."

"We hate to tal-

cures," he said. "A

plies that you literal-

that disease out to

Still, the prospect-

ing a cure is what

Gray-Goodrich goes

"Somebody's got

it," she said.

SOLUTIONS

PUZZLES

1. Pistol.
2. Sabre.
3. Rifle.
4. Lance.

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. Portuguese.
2. Draughts.
3. B.B.C.
4. Clipping hedges into artistic shapes.
5. By day.

WEEKEND CROSSWORD

MUSICAL REQUESTS

By William Caslane

- ACROSS
1. Corcoran
 2. Vipers
 3. Helen's abductor
 4. Gets on
 5. Indigo
 6. K. K. K.
 7. Representative
 8. Alpacas' cousin
 9. Apollo to the
 10. McCoy's

domestic share

McEnroe postpones his farewell

PARIS (R) — Crowd favourite John McEnroe postponed his farewell to the French capital with a three-sets victory over former doubles partner Mark Woodforde in the Paris Open. McEnroe, who is quitting tennis at the end of the season, got the biggest cheer of the day when he put away an overhead on his second match point to beat the Australian 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

Though the \$2.16-million tournament boasts 17 of the top 18 players in the world, it was the unseeded American that the crowd came to see.

His compatriot, world number one Jim Courier, raised none of the same fervour despite an impressive, double-quick 6-3, 6-0

victory over Russian Andrei Chesnokov.

Nor was there the same enthusiasm for American giant-killers David Wheaton and Derrick Rostagno, who upset seeds Michael Change and Carlos Costa.

McEnroe has been a huge favourite with the Paris crowd both at the French Open and at the Palais Omnisports in Bercy.

"We don't speak the same language but we do speak the same language in a sense," McEnroe said after acknowledging the crowd's vociferous support.

"It's very emotional here, the crowd's come round in the last five or six years. It's a lot of fun to play here."

SPORTS NEWS IN BRIEF

Piggott leaves hospital after fall

HOLLYWOOD (R) — Veteran British jockey Lester Piggott has been discharged from hospital three days after his dramatic fall in the Breeders' Cup Sprint. Piggott, 57, on Thursday, fractured a collarbone and two ribs, and suffered bruising around his right eye when his horse, Mr. Brooks, broke his leg and collapsed at Gulfstream Park Saturday. The horse was later destroyed. Piggott, Britain's best-known jockey, with more than 4,400 victories in a racing career spanning over 40 years, has said he wants to return to the saddle as soon as possible.

Huber beats Savchenko-Neiland

OAKLAND, California (AP) — Third-seeded Anke Huber rebounded from a slow start to beat Larisa Savchenko-Neiland 1-6, 6-0, 6-0 in the first round of the Bank of the West Classic. "I was sleeping on the court," Huber said. "She played well and I was receiving badly. Usually I'm asleep at this time. Waiting to play was hard. She helped me a little by serving double faults. After the first set, I tried not to think about how late it was." In an earlier match, eighth-seeded Zina Garrison fought off a match point to defeat Laura Gildemeister 6-4, 4-6, 7-6 (7-4).

Golf competition to be held Friday

AMMAN — November monthly medal golf competition will be held at Bisharat Golf Club Friday Nov. 6, 1992 starting at 1:00 p.m. If any two or more players wish to take part in this competition at a different time please do so by collecting the score card from the starter. At the end of your game, please check your score carefully and get your card signed by your opponent before handing over the score card to the starter.

Dinner for two at Al Wajima Restaurant, Amman Marriott Hotel, will be the main prize for winners of each handicap group as follows: Group A (1-10), Group B (11-20) Group C (20 and above). Good golfing — Competition Committee.

Garage Sale

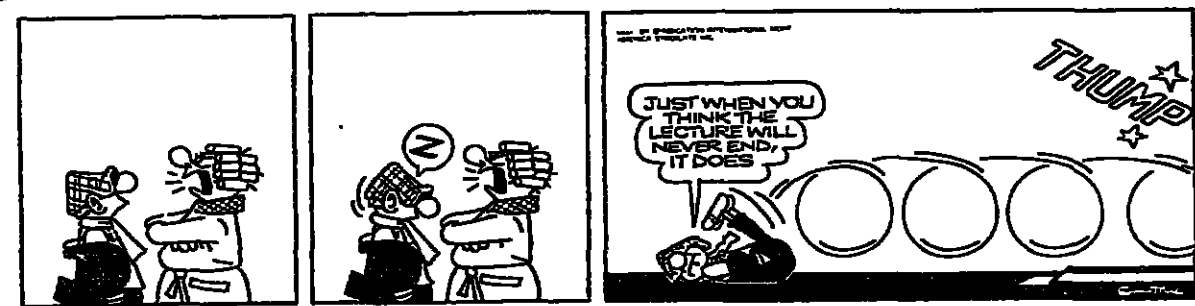
Furniture, appliances and other household items on Wednesday & Thursday, 4th and 5th November from 10:30 - 05:00 PM in Shmeisani.

See map for directions

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt'n'Jeff



Is tennis' power problem ruining the game?

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Is tennis' power problem ruining the game?

After Goran Ivanisevic fired 30 aces past Guy Forget on a medium-fast surface to capture the Stockholm Open, someone suggested that tennis should change its rules and allow just one serve.

"That's ridiculous," said Ivanisevic, a 6-foot, 4-inch (1.93 metre) Croat, who leads the ATP tour with 577 aces this year. "They always complain. I hit 30 aces and then they say we have to change something. If there's one serve I think nobody's going to like it."

"Then the small guys who play from the back will have a big advantage. I think one serve is going to be bad for tennis."

The Stockholm Open organizers installed a new, medium-fast surface called green set this year hoping that it would produce longer rallies and more excitement than in the past, when the serve-and-volley experts dominated the tournament on the faster supreme court surface.

But the new surface didn't help.

It proved to be a servers' court if the statistics are any evidence. The outcome of most matches depended upon quality of serve, particularly the first serve.

All four semifinals — the two others were U.S. Open finalists Stefan Edberg and Pete Sampras — were at the top of the leaderboard in percentage of first serves won. They consistently topped the boards in aces, and percentage of service games won.

Ivanisevic, who outlasted Forget 7-6 (7-2), 4-6, 7-6 (7-5), 6-2 in the final had a total of 80 aces. That's an average of 16 in

five matches.

At Wimbledon this year, Ivanisevic served 34 aces during a match against Australian Todd Woodbridge — the second highest total ever in the world's most famous tennis tournament.

But you don't necessarily win the big titles with a big serve. "At Wimbledon I hit 26 aces, but I didn't win," said Ivanisevic, who lost the final to American Andre Agassi.

Although tennis has always had its big servers since big bill Tilden's heyday, some experts would like to see a radical change.

Swedish tennis writer Bjorn Hellberg, who has written 26 books about tennis and covered more than 500 tournaments, including 26 straight Wimbledon, is one of them.

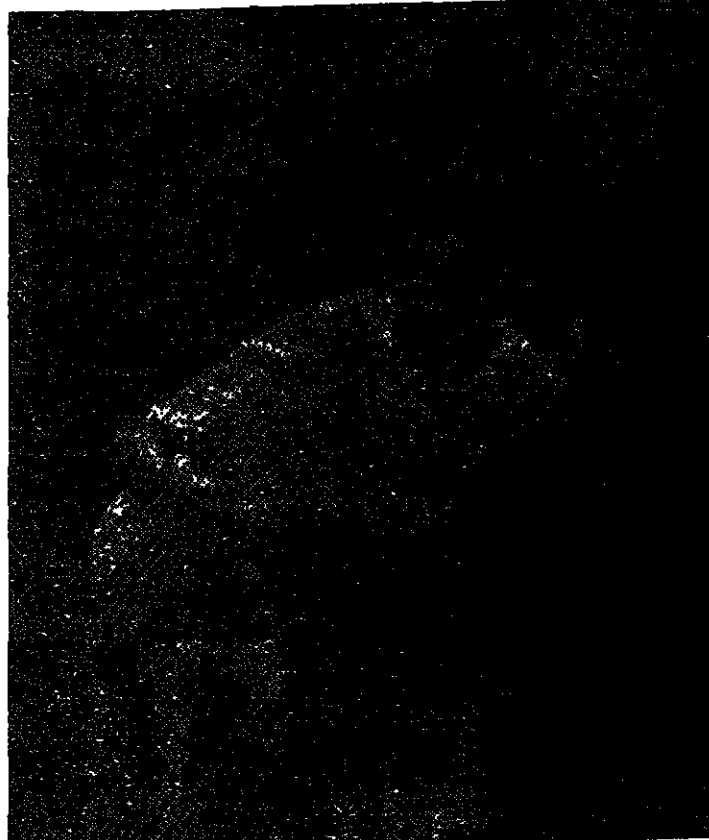
"I'd be in favour of one serve only," said Hellberg, a noted tennis conservative. "But the idea is nothing new. Already 100 years ago it was suggested to have one serve only in tennis."

Swede Edberg, a serve-and-volley specialist who suffered his fourth straight loss to Ivanisevic this year in the semifinals here, agreed that something needs to be done.

"Maybe they should do something with the balls, if it's possible," Edberg said. "Or maybe they should try to make the surfaces slower."

Space-age rackets, including the so-called widebodies made of graphite-fiber composites with a big, thick head, have helped shorten the rallies and robbed men's tennis of some of its drama.

The International Tennis Federation has discussed ways to



Goran Ivanisevic has a record 577 aces this year

slow down the game: make the service box smaller, eliminate the second serve, deaden the ball, perhaps even ban certain advanced materials from rackets.

The Association of Tennis Professionals, which runs the men's tour, discussed a rule change concerning the serve a year ago. But conservatives, saying that the tiebreak rule "is enough," prevailed.

The tiebreak was introduced for the first time at the 1970 U.S. Open.

Ivanisevic, the first Croat to win the Stockholm Open since Niki Pilic in 1969, moved past Michael Chang and Peter Korda to a career-high fourth in the ATP rankings behind Jim Courier, Sampras and Edberg with his victory in Stockholm, the sixth of his career.

Olympics officials want standards to be imposed in all summer games

ACAPULCO, Mexico (AP) —

Qualification standards should be imposed in all summer Olympic sports but a few sports should be reserved for those countries that don't make the cut, European Olympic officials say.

Under a proposal adopted by the European Association of National Olympic Committees, countries failing to qualify athletes for the games would be allowed a small number of "wild card" entries.

"We want to show solidarity with other countries because we believe in the universality of the games," said Jacques Rogge, a Belgian who heads the European Olympic body.

The proposal follows moves by the International Olympic Committee to set strict qualification standards for the 1996 summer games in Atlanta. IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch says he wants to limit the number of competitors to 10,000 and ensure that only legitimate, world-class athletes compete.

Rogge said the European body agreed that qualifying should be instituted for all 25 sports on the summer Olympic program. Currently, only 14 sports are subject

to qualification standards.

Imposing across-the-board limits, however, could mean that between 30 and 40 countries could not send anyone to the games, Rogge said.

Rogge said the wild card exception system would apply only to events "where lesser quality does not disturb the competition."

For example, he said, it would be wrong to accept an athlete who runs the 10,000 meters in 32 minutes and is alone on the track for the last three laps. "But if some man runs the 100 meters in 13 seconds," Rogge said, "he'll finish three seconds behind the winner which will not be a problem."

Acapulco is hosting a series of Olympic meetings this week, the first major gathering of the Olympic movement since the Barcelona Games. The IOC executive board will discuss — among other matters — a proposal by Atlanta Olympic officials to include golf as a medal sport in 1996.

Several hundred delegates from around the world are attending the Olympic meetings at a luxury resort complex. The event is hosted by Mario Vazquez

Rana, the Mexican media magnate who is an IOC member and president of the Association of National Olympic Committees.

Among those attending are representatives of the eight cities bidding to stage the 2000 summer

games: "Sydney, Australia; Beijing; Manchester, England; Berlin; Milan, Italy; Istanbul, Turkey; Tashkent, Uzbekistan; and Brasilia, Brazil. The IOC will select the host city in September 1993.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY NOVEMBER 6, 1992

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Speak your mind to others and let them know what you want to achieve as the Sun sextiles Uranus and the Moon in Aries Trines Mercury showing just where your interest will prove most profitable.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) You will now find it advisable to sit back and consider what your dejected desires actually are and the best means by which to make them actually yours.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Take no risks or gamble that others will perform your duties but attend to them yourself during the day and tonight you can enjoy a partner at public pleasures.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Go through with whatever you have agreed to do for your attachment in the daytime while tonight find you able to delight a fellow associate by some overt action.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) You have something special to do to please members of your own clan today then you can be off with chosen companions to some recreation.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Communications should be carefully worded and comments so phrased in the morning and evening that you can state to your own clan your exceptional devotion to them.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) You must use your best judgment in practical matters today for the right results but later you can communicate your devotion to your routine allies.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) You need to reach a better agreement with an important friend to gain a personal aim, then you are able to see how to increase the value of your possessions.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Busy yourself early by making some preparations to extend your interests for later you see how this can be done in most agreeable fashion.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Be receptive to the good judgment of an influential friend before you get into the private specifics of some appealing new interest.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) You need to follow the worldly suggestions of a prominent person before you get together for that good planned time with interesting friends.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Look for the various new interests, methods you can use in daily routines, then you will be able to get out in the world for some marvelous time.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Consult with a businessman about an obligation you have to settle after which you can be off to some new conditions that are pleasing to you.

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TAMMAM HIRSH

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ J 10 4 3
♥ Q 6 2
♦ 10 8 7
♣ A 8 7

WEST
♠ 9 5
♥ 8 5
♦ A K J 9 4 3
♣ K 10 5

EAST
♠ 7 6
♥ J 10 7 4 3
♦ Q 6 5 2
♣ J 6

SOUTH
♠ A K Q 8 2
♥ A K 9
♦ Void
♣ Q 9 4 3 2

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠

The finesse is not the simple animal that many want us to believe. It comes in a variety of shapes and forms. This is one of the more interesting.

THE INTRA-FINESSE

but not unresponsible decision. Declarer ruffed the opening lead and, on the surface, it seemed the success of the contract hinged on finding West with either a singleton or doubleton king of clubs — the vulnerable two-level overall virtually guaranteed the monarch was unfavorably placed. Declarer could then cash the ace of clubs and run the eight. But before committing to that line, South embarked on investigating the probable distribution of the unseen hands.

Two rounds of trumps were drawn, followed by three rounds of hearts ending in dummy. West's show-out on the third heart suggested a distribution of 2-2-6-3, for with seven diamonds West might have made a jump overall of three diamonds. If that were the case, the basic line of cashing the ace of clubs and ducking a club was bound to fail.

There was an alternative, and declarer went for it. South tackled clubs by first running the seven of clubs, losing to West's ten. The diamond return was ruffed and the queen of clubs was led from the closed hand. West covered, the ace was played from the table and, when East produced the jack, the slam was home.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY NOVEMBER 5, 1992

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You find that you are able to solve some perplexing problems by concentrating intensely upon what you are attempting to do. Conditions from the past require penetrating analysis and thought.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) You have some worldly activity that has reached its conclusion so let go of it now and you can find some interesting new outlets which are to your advantage.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Put aside some tasks upon which you have been concentrating and consider various other duties which can more profitably occupy your time and attention.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) You have been enjoying an outlet that has been of a recreational nature and now it is time that you look into other outlets by which to have a good time.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Home problems should be resolved in an intelligent manner and there are more vital concerns now that require you delve into them carefully.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Use the daytime to wind up desk work, messages and communications for then you will be able to get into family affairs requiring your absorption.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) You have a good daytime to

carefully get rid of whatever liabilities that require attention, later delve into sources of information.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) You can make the change your personal desire that pre you to do so during the day in the evening consider ways to progress.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) You have being scenes activities to handle more efficient manner during daytime; then go after your seated desires in the evening.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Resolve it with a good friend early in the day and then you will be able to what your attachment during time to spare.

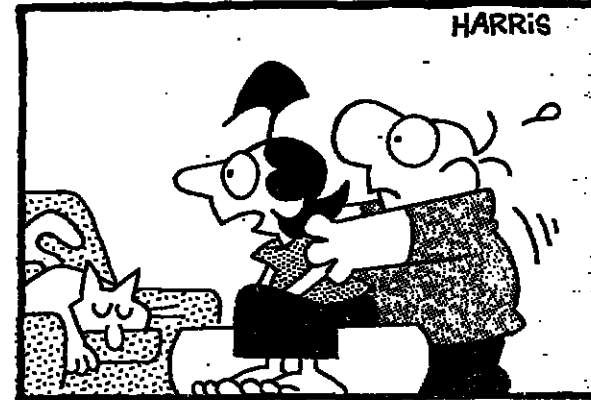
CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) Some vocational ter in the world can be better completed during the day leaving time to go after more social ambitions in the evening.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Think about what you do to finish putting into into some new venture before you take it to one in authority; public support.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Look for some better way get your regular obligations; led and they will be easy to while tonight put some new into actual motion.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ERTEX

HETAB

LOGYOM

REPTIL

Count me out

WHY THE SCORE-KEEPER AT THE GOLF TOURNAMENT DIDN'T APPEAR AT THE "NINETEENTH HOLE."

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

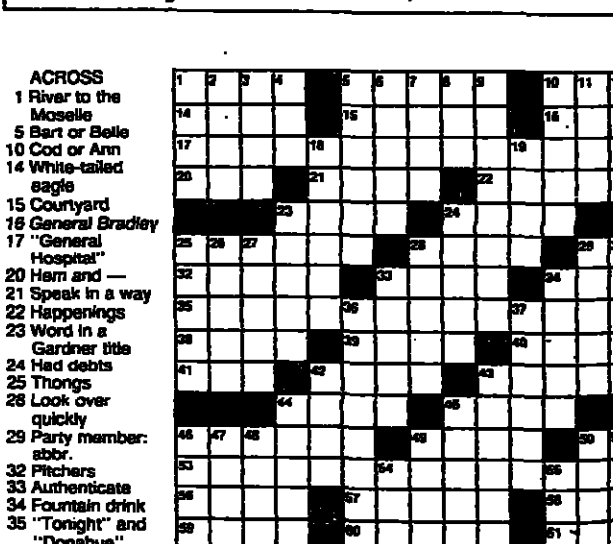
Answer: HE WAS A

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumbles: LIVEN STOOP DEFILE OUTWIT

Answer: What a goody-goody usually is — TIED UP IN "NOTS"

THE Daily Crossword by Harold B. Counts



Across: 1 River to the Nile; 5 Bar or dale; 10 Cod or Ann; 14 White-tailed eagle; 15 Courtyard; 16 General Bradley; 17 "General Hospital"; 20 Ham and —; 21 Speak in a way; 22 Happenings; 23 Word in a garden title; 24 Had debts; 25 Things; 26 Look over quickly; 29 Party member; 30 "Say — drugs"; 32 Pliers; 33 Authenticate; 34 Fountain drink; 35 "Tonight" and "Gonads"; 38 Sags; 39 Mrs. Nick Charles; 40 Birds of a region; 41 Authorizes; 42 Turk. VIPs; 43 Lorne of TV; 44 More quickly; 45 Castle group; 46 Ancestry; 49 "Say — drugs"; 50 Self-esteem; 53 Lund and Chung; 56 AD word; 57 Mass of poetry; 58 Vivacious; 59 Yodel; 60 Boce — Fla.; 61 Bend.

Down: 1 Genesis name; 2 Vicinity; 3 Agnate; 4 Gun the motor; 5 Smelting; 6 Demi-; 7 Upon; 8 Sea arm; 9 Place where cord is made; 10 Oct along; 11 Prayer ending; 12 Section; 13 Time periods; 18 Ray as time; 19 Not apt; 23 Work as a sculptor; 24 Fla. town; 25 Short fight; 27 Virginia dances; 28 Patches; 29 Lorna; 30 Actor Booth of old; 31 Billiards shot; 32 Wessel; 34 Taster; 36 Plan; 37 Woo; 42 "I cannot tell"; 43 Boards; 44 Show partially; 45 Giving practical instruction; 47 "A — clock"; 48 Gambling town; 49 Without a; 50 Author L. S. Ayer; 51 Richard; 52 Gamblers; 54 One game; 55 Loud.

Economy

Financial Markets
in co-operation with
Cairo Amman Bank

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

Currency	NEW YORK CLOSE Date 3/11/92	TOKYO CLOSE Date 4/11/92
Sterling Pound	1.5515	1.5464
Deutsche Mark	1.5670	1.5655
Swiss Franc	1.3955	1.3978
French Franc	5.3055	5.3010**
Japanese Yen	122.45	122.90
European Currency Unit	1.2555	1.2559**

USD Per STD
Eurocurrency Interest Rates
Date: 4/11/92

Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
U.S. Dollar	3.72	3.50	3.50	3.67
Sterling Pound	7.57	7.31	6.81	6.50
Deutsche Mark	9.00	8.81	8.43	7.87
Swiss Franc	6.12	6.18	6.12	5.87
French Franc	9.37	9.43	9.00	8.62
Japanese Yen	3.84	3.71	3.65	3.59
European Currency Unit	10.46	10.06	9.56	9.12

Precious Metals
Date: 4/11/92

Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm	Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm
Gold	337.55	6.45	Silver	3.80	.080

Asia greets Clinton with trade jitters and hope

TOKYO (R) — Asian countries Wednesday greeted the victory of Democrat Bill Clinton in the U.S. presidential election with a case of the jitters seasoned by hope that fears of a protectionist upsurge would prove unfounded.

"We hope the new U.S. administration will take a decisive attitude against protectionism to preserve the world free trade system," Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said in parliament.

Some Japanese officials hoped that Mr. Clinton would be the exception to the rule that "Democrat" equals "protectionist."

"Clinton has not worked out drastic policies, he has been careful and tried to be neutral, different from a typical Democrat candidate in the past," Japan's vice finance minister for international affairs, Tadao Chino, told Reuters.

Others, however, worry the end of 12 years of Republican control of the White House will spell more economic friction.

"The Democratic Party has been supporting trade protectionism and attempting to put a brake on the sale of cheaper Japanese goods," Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe told constituents in Tochigi, north of Tokyo, Tuesday.

More disturbing for Japan than the question of who occupies the Oval Office, however, were expectations that trade tensions would fray anyway once the election was over.

"The trade figures are not good so we could expect a more severe, more aggressive trade policy from congress no matter who won," said an official at a key Japanese business group.

Washington's trade deficit with Tokyo widened to an unadjusted \$21.16 billion in the April-September period from \$17.37 billion a year earlier.

Beijing is arguably the most nervous about Mr. Clinton's victory, fearing he may take a tougher trade line than Mr. Bush, a former U.S. envoy to China.

China — whose trade surplus with the United States could swell to \$15 billion this year — desperately wants to cling to its most favoured nation (MFN) trade status that covers billions of dollars in exports to the United States each year.

Mr. Clinton's campaign attack on Mr. Bush for "coddling dictators from Baghdad to Beijing" was seen as election rhetoric, but worrying nonetheless.

"I support Bush," said one research scientist watching election results in a Beijing hotel.

"He backed us twice on the MFN vote (in Congress)," Mr. Clinton's position on Chi-

na's MFN status has also raised concern in Taiwan, which fears its fast-growing China market would suffer if Beijing lost MFN status, and in Singapore.

"A confrontation with China over such policies is in no one's interests," said Tommy Koh, Singapore's ambassador at large and a former envoy to the United States.

A Taiwan diplomat expressed confidence in Mr. Clinton's ability to realise protectionism would be counterproductive, but Economics Minister Vincent Siew echoed Japanese fears that U.S. protectionism would mount regardless of the election's outcome.

"The United States will no longer be a completely open market," Mr. Siew told the Economic Daily News earlier this week. "Priority will be given to U.S. interests. This will affect the global economy."

South Korean businessmen expressed fears that Mr. Clinton would craft a more aggressive trade policy and try to protect U.S. high tech industries at the expense of Korean competitors.

Government officials in Seoul, however, said they were counting on Washington to uphold its free trade creed. "As a traditional free trade advocate, the United States will not get away from the international trade system," said Noh Jang-Wooh, a director general at the trade ministry.

Australian farmers were also jittery about the impact of a Clinton presidency. "There are some disturbing elements that have come out," said Graham Blight, president of the National Farmers' Federation.

"One is that Clinton has suggested he will use the export enhancement programme (of subsidised exports) more vigorously and might use it to attack new markets," he added.

In Thailand, Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai shrugged off the impact of the election outcome, telling reporters: "No matter what the outcome of the election, Thailand will not be affected very much."

In Manila, Philippine central bank governor Jose Cuisia expressed the hope the Clinton victory would boost the U.S. dollar and so ease pressure on a rising peso.

"I guess there is some optimism that, with Clinton winning the presidential race, there is going to be some pump priming," Mr. Cuisia said. "The economy will strengthen, therefore the dollar should become more attractive."

The Philippine peso has been rising against the dollar since August, making the country's exports less competitive.

Bundesbank sets conditions for lower interest rates

LEIPZIG (R) — Germany's powerful central bank Tuesday set a string of conditions for further cuts in domestic interest rates and said it would not allow its monetary policies to be dictated by financial markets.

Bundesbank President Helmut Schlesinger told reporters in the east German city of Leipzig that lower rates depended on success in cutting public sector deficits.

on the level of wage deals in the 1993 pay round and on reining in money growth.

His deputy, Hans Tietmeyer, told a news conference in Hamburg that the Bundesbank aimed to keep short-term German money market rates below nine per cent.

But Mr. Tietmeyer also said: "We will not allow ourselves to be pushed in one direction or the other by market expectations. We will make a sovereign decision."

Mr. Schlesinger's remarks were interpreted on some markets as meaning further cuts in official Bundesbank interest rates may be further away than market analysts had initially expected.

The German interest rate levels have pressured other Western governments to keep their own rates up to defend their currencies against the strong mark despite a desire to make borrowing cheaper for recession-hit industry and consumers.

The Bundesbank cut official interest rates in September in the midst of the European currency crisis, trimming the Lombard rate to 9.30 from 9.75 per cent and the discount rate to 8.25 from 8.75 per cent. Since then money market rates have fallen more strongly than the official rates.

Both officials were speaking at events to mark the election of new vice-presidents to two regional German central banks.

Mr. Schlesinger declined to make any forecasts about when, if or how much German interest rates could be lowered.

But did say German inflation was still a problem and insisted that German interest rates were not extremely high.

Further reductions in German interest rates also depended on a slowdown in monetary expansion, Mr. Schlesinger said, adding that money supply was still growing too quickly.

Mr. Tietmeyer said a recent drop in bond market yields to well under 7.5 per cent reflected market trust in central bank policies. "The drop in these long-

UNEP plans factory studies in Africa

PARIS (R) — Environment and industry ministers have agreed to study key industries in three African countries to see what was needed to make ageing, polluting factories cleaner.

Mostafa Tolba, executive director of the U.N. Environment Programme (UNEP), said paper and pulp and cement plants in Egypt, Senegal and Zimbabwe would be studied next year. "Egypt, for example, produces 17 million tonnes of cement a year. That produces a colossal amount of dust. What does Egypt need? Is it simply filters, or what?" Mr. Tolba said.

He said the industries chosen for the study were typical major products in developing countries. Mr. Tolba and other officials said discussions about cleaning up industry often ran into a dead-end because developing countries felt they could not afford expensive changes to production methods.

Russian foreign trade turnover drops 27%

MOSCOW (AP) — Russia's foreign trade turnover totaled \$37.5 billion for the first six months of 1992, a drop of 27 per cent over the same period last year.

The ITAR-TASS news agency said foreign trade fell 21 per cent with industrialised countries, 15 per cent with developing countries and 73 per cent with former Soviet Bloc countries.

Economic chaos in the former Soviet Union is having a dramatic effect on foreign trade, in part because of the collapse of the banking system and shortage of hard currency for imports.

Russia's exports totaled \$18.4 billion, while imports were put at \$19.1 billion for the first six months of the year, according to ITAR-TASS.

Between January and July, exports of oil fell by 16 per cent and gas by 3.7 per cent. Oil is one of Russia's main hard currency earners, but the equipment is antiquated and workers are leaving.

European countries were involved in 68 per cent of Russia's foreign trade, while the United States accounted for nine per cent.

Foreign trade figures do not include trade with other former Soviet republics which are now independent states.

Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin
Date: 4/11/92

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	0.686	0.688
Sterling Pound	1.0601	1.0654
Deutsche Mark	0.4372	0.4394
Swiss Franc	0.4902	0.4927
French Franc	0.1291	0.1297
Japanese Yen*	0.5576	0.5604
Dutch Guilder	0.3865	0.3904
Swedish Krona	0.1159	0.1165
Italian Lira*	0.0513	0.0516
Belgian Franc	0.02121	0.02132

Other Currencies
Date: 4/11/92

Currency	Bid	Offer
Bahraini Dinar	1.7930	1.8100
Lebanese Lira*	0.03535	0.03935
Saudi Riyal	0.1826	0.1839
Kuwaiti Dinar	2.2900	2.3000
Qatari Riyal	0.1859	0.1869
Egyptian Pound	0.2000	0.2100
Omani Riyal	1.7520	1.7650
UAE Dirham	0.1859	0.1869
Greek Drachma*	0.3346	0.3446
Cypriot Pound	1.4645	1.4845

CAB Indices for Amman Financial Market
December 31, 1990 = 100

Index	2/11/92	Close	3/11/92	Close
All-Share	156.23		156.46	
Banking Sector	117.00		117.30	
Insurance Sector	171.24		171.33	
Industry Sector	206.52		206.62	
Services Sector	224.74		225.06	

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET
HOUSING BANK CENTER - AMMAN - JORDAN
TELEPHONE: 660170 / 663170
ORGANIZED MARKET SHARE PRICE LIST FOR WEDNESDAY 04/11/1992

COMPANY'S NAME	TRADE VOLUME	PREV. CLOSING PRICE	OPENING PRICE
JORDAN ISLAND BANK	18,695	2,700	2,700
JORDAN FIDELITY BANK	215,607	2,720	2,720
THE HOUSING BANK	8,447	2,720	2,720
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK	22,826	2,720	2,720
UNION BANK FOR SAVING & INVESTMENT	18,220	2,720	2,720
ARAB BANKING CORPORATION/JORDAN	79,517	2,720	2,720
JORDAN NATIONAL BANK	136,406	2,720	2,720
JORDAN INVESTMENT & FINANCE BANK	5,720	2,720	2,720
ARAB BANK FOR INVESTMENT/OLD	509,437	2,720	2,720
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT	53,137	2,720	2,720
INTERNATIONAL PORTFOLIO SECURITIES	604,487	2,720	2,720
BUSINESS BANK	141,609	2,720	2,720
BET ELZAL SAVINGS/INVESTMENT FOR HOUSING	242,680	2,720	2,720
BANK OF JORDAN	4,250	2,720	2,720
ARAB BANK	16,742	2,720	2,720
AL-BISH AL-ARABI INSURANCE	2,500	2,720	2,720
JORDAN INSURANCE	5,317	2,720	2,720
JORDAN FAITH INSURANCE	87,818	2,720	2,720
ARABIAN SEAS INSURANCE	18,789	2,720	2,720
ARAB LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE	18,739	2,720	2,720
JORDANIAN ELECTRIC POWER	19,144	2,720	2,720
ARAB INTERNATIONAL HOTELS	107,950	2,720	2,720
LIVESTOCK & POULTRY	76,538	2,720	2,720
JORDAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	7,230	2,720	2,720
UNITED MIDDLE EAST & CONCORD HOTELS	202,809	2,720	2,720
JORDAN MILK CORPORATION	950	2,720	2,720
INDUSTRIAL EQUIP. RENTING & MAINTENANCE	84,501	2,720	2,720
PETRA ENTERPRISES & EQUIPMENTS LEASING	12,752	2,720	2,720
JORDAN SELF REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT	72,943	2,720	2,720
JORDAN INTERNATIONAL TRADING CENTER	65	2,720	2,720
JORDAN REALTY CO. FOR AGENT. & FOOD PROD.	4,089	2,720	2,720
ARAB PAPER CONVERTING & TRADING	5,192	2,720	2,720
JORDAN DATE	36,750	2,720	2,720
ARAB ALUMINUM INDUSTRY	128,890	2,720	2,720
ARAB PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING	18,963	2,720	2,720
THE INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL & AGRICULTURAL	12,555	2,720	2,720
ARAB CHEMICAL DETENTMENT INDUSTRIES	1,050	2,720	2,720
NATIONAL STEEL INDUSTRY	41,661	2,720	2,720
DAP AL DANA DEVELOPMENT & INVESTMENT	34,875	2,720	2,720
INTERMEDIATE PETRO-CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	43,124	2,720	2,720
THE JORDAN WOODSTOCK HILLS	4,098	2,720	2,720
JORDAN CERAMIC INDUSTRIES	25,721	2,720	2,720
JORDAN GLASS INDUSTRIES	9,779	2,720	2,720
JORDAN PAPER & CARD BOARD FACTORIES	14,700	2,720	2,720
THE JORDAN PAPER INDUSTRIES FACTORIES	156,976	2,720	2,720
JORDAN TANNING	10,789	2,720	2,720
ARAB CENTER FOR PHARM. & CHEMICALS	728,347	2,720	2,720
NATIONAL INDUSTRIES	33,298	2,720	2,720
JORDAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	28,231	2,720	2,720
UNIVERSAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	47,938	2,720	2,720
ALADDER INDUSTRIES	17,771	2,720	2,720
BAITIA INDUSTRIES	5,158	2,720	2,720
WOOLLEN INDUSTRIES	217,759	2,720	2,720
JORDAN INDUSTRIES & MATCH/JINCO	109,993	2,720	2,720
SPINNING & WEAVING	44,231	2,720	2,720
JORDAN WOOD INDUSTRIES / JINCO	21,233	2,720	2,720
NATIONAL CABLE & WIRE MANUFACTURING	104,793	2,720	2,720
JORDAN POLYMER-CHEMICALS	333,444	2,720	2,720
THE JORDAN CEMENT FACTORIES	32,677	2,720	2,720
JORDAN RECONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES	19,240	2,720	2,720
JORDAN PRECAST CONCRETE INDUSTRY	119,340	2,720	2,720
UNIVERSAL MODERN INDUSTRIES	164,794	2,720	2,720
ARAB INVESTMENT & INTERNATIONAL TRADE	56,178	2,720	2,720
JORDAN PETROLEUM REFINERY	13,803	2,720	2,720
THE ARAB POTASH	304	2,720	2,720

GRAND TOTAL 5,945,427

NO. OF TRADED SHARES IN PARALLEL MARKET: 9810
TRADING VOLUME IN THE PARALLEL MARKET: 1 JD 37865

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES
LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at mid-session in the London Foreign Exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

	U.S. dollars	Canadian dollar	Deutsche marks	Dutch guilders	Swiss francs	Belgian francs	French francs	Italian lire	Japanese yen	Swedish crowns	Norwegian crowns	Danish crowns
One sterling	1.5570/80	1.2444/49	1.5628/38	1.7585/600	32.11/15	5.2870/620	1332/1335	122.60/70	5.8800/900	6.3550/650	6.0000/100	
One ounce of gold	\$336.80/\$373.30											

Cinema
CONCORD
Tel: 677420
LETHAL WEAPON 3
Shows: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

Cinema
PHILADELPHIA
Tel: 634144
BACK DRAFT
Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:45
Special performances for children on Thursday & Friday at 11:00 a.m.
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Bosnia's government hopes Clinton will lift arms embargo

GENEVA (R) — Bosnia's Muslim-led government hopes the election of Bill Clinton will lead to the lifting of a United Nations arms embargo which it says prevents Muslims defending themselves.

Speaking as American polls closed, Bosnia's Foreign Minister Haris Silajdzic said Mr. Clinton supported lifting the embargo in a televised campaign debate against George Bush on Oct. 11.

"I think Mr. Clinton will live up to his promise," Mr. Silajdzic told Reuters in an interview.

Bosnia's rebel Serbs enjoy overwhelming military superiority over the Muslims, whose early alliance with Croat forces has crumbled.

The Serbs, who have besieged the Bosnian capital Sarajevo for seven months, are armed with warplanes and heavy artillery left in Bosnia by the Yugoslav national army.

While the Bosnian Serbs and Croats have sources of arms within Serbia and Croatia, the Muslims are unable to receive weapons from Islamic allies because of a September 1991 U.N. resolution banning arms exports to any part of the former Yugoslavia.

In the Oct. 11 debate, Mr. Clinton said he would have to consider exempting Bosnian Muslims from the embargo. He

also suggested stiffening trade sanctions against the rump Yugoslav republics of Serbia and Montenegro.

"Our only chance is if the arms embargo is lifted," Mr. Silajdzic said. "It may take months, even a year, but at least we will be able to defend ourselves."

Mr. Silajdzic was scathing about the international community's response to the plight of Bosnia's Muslims.

"The world is ruled by tired old men," said the 47-year-old minister. "I myself feel like a tired old man."

Although critical of Mr. Bush, Mr. Silajdzic said the outgoing U.S. administration had at least tried to respond to Bosnia's plight. He expected Mr. Clinton, at 46 the youngest U.S. president since John F. Kennedy, to be even more responsive.

He reserved his strongest criticism for Britain and France, which blocked a U.S.-backed resolution in the U.N. Security Council that would have allowed immediate enforcement of a military "no-fly zone" over Bosnia.

Mr. Silajdzic said the Serbs were continuing to use military helicopters despite the ban, but U.S. warships in the region were powerless because France and Britain had ensured the ban could only be enforced after a second Security Council vote.

"Britain and France got their two-stage resolution. They are accomplices in the murder of Bosnia," he said.

Mr. Silajdzic said Western Europe's leaders, especially British Prime Minister John Major, did not understand the Bosnian war and acted as though it was "some kind of tribal conflict."

Mr. Silajdzic said Mr. Major had effectively given the rebel Serbs a green light to step up the war by repeatedly ruling out any Western military intervention at the beginning of the conflict.

Meanwhile, Canadian peacekeepers in Bosnia are being prevented from entering the city of Banja Luka by the local Serbian military, and by the mayor who is demanding a sizeable cash payment, U.N. officials say.

"The mayor is demanding a quarter million dollars from the Canadians as a security deposit against any damage their troops might cause," a senior U.N. official in Zagreb told Reuters.

"Canadian reconnaissance forces have been prevented from crossing the bridge into Banja Luka by Bosnian Serb forces on several occasions," he added.

The 900-man Canadian battalion is part of an expanding United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia, whose job is to ensure delivery of international relief supplies to hun-

dreds of thousands of civilians at risk from the seven-month civil war there.

Banja Luka is a key Serb stronghold in the north of Bosnia and the main base for warplanes that have, at least in theory, been put under international supervision under a no-fly resolution passed by the U.N. Security Council three weeks ago.

Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic personally approved the Canadian mission, whose responsibilities are restricted to distributing aid. Unarmed U.N. monitors are due to arrive this week to monitor the airfield.

A recent internal U.N. memo said local Serb military commanders were insisting on written orders as a condition of permitting the Canadians to enter.

There are still some Muslims living in Banja Luka, but tension between them and the Serbs is running very high and many have left in fear for their lives.

The mainly Muslim Bosnian government has been fighting a losing battle against rebel Serb forces throughout the republic since April.

The intensity of the conflict, poor communications, rugged terrain and the independence of local commanders make moving relief convoys through battle lines difficult and dangerous.



United Nations workers pick up bodies of unidentified people killed in the suburbs of Monrovia (AFP photo)

U.S. sends Marines to eastern Atlantic

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has deployed a four-ship task force with Marines aboard who could evacuate Americans from strife-torn Liberia if necessary, the Defence Department said Tuesday.

Without mentioning the upsurge in Liberia's civil war, the Pentagon said the Mediterranean Amphibious Ready Group (MARG) was "available to respond to various contingencies in a timely manner as directed by the National Command Authority."

The White House did not immediately return a phone call seeking comment.

The task force, including the amphibious helicopter ship Guam, had been deployed by the Vaihingen, a Germany-based U.S. European Command in the eastern Atlantic "near the southern Iberian peninsula," Marine Lieutenant-Colonel Kerry Gresham, a Pentagon spokesman, said.

Earlier Tuesday, chief Pentagon spokesman Pete Williams said the amphibious group was not on its way to Liberia to evacuate Americans "right now. But should it be needed, it's certainly available," he said.

Aboard is the 22nd Marine Expeditionary Unit, headquartered at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. The unit, typically made up of about 2,000 Marines and their equipment, is capable of special operations such as securing and holding an area for

an evacuation.

The expeditionary unit includes a reinforced infantry battalion, reinforced helicopter squadron, a combat service support element and the command unit aboard the Guam, the Pentagon said.

Up to 3,000 civilians, including five U.S. nuns, may have died in and around the Liberian capital Monrovia since the latest round of fighting in the nearly three-year-old civil war which flared up on Oct. 15, the head of the local World Health Organisation (WHO) office there said Tuesday.

A West African peace force has been defending Monrovia against the offensive launched last month by rebel leader Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia.

The Pentagon said the amphibious group also includes the Austin, an amphibious transport dock ship, the Lamour County, a tank-landing ship and the dock-landing ship Gunston Hall.

A navy spokesman, Lieutenant Matthew Brown, said the ships left their home ports in and around Norfolk, Virginia on Oct. 20.

A ship such as the Guam could carry as many as 20 helicopters to stage a so-called "vertical assault" to secure an inland target, experts said.

The Marines in such a unit are not equipped for sustained operations on a large scale.

Rather, "they are capable of

securing a piece of real estate and holding it" or organising an evacuation to ships waiting offshore, retired Vice Admiral Jack Shanahan, former commander of the U.S. 2nd Fleet and its amphibious ready group, said in an interview from Daytona Beach, Florida.

Meanwhile, Burkina Faso has called for the West African peacekeeping force (ECOMOG) to be withdrawn from Monrovia, highlighting growing strains in the regional body which originally dispatched troops to Liberia.

Burkina Faso's Minister to the Presidency Salif Diallo said Monday the Nigerian-dominated force, currently battling Mr. Taylor's men on the outskirts of Monrovia, had become one of the belligerents in the civil war.

"The West African force has, we sincerely believe, lost its role as a force of interposition... ECOMOG has now become a force of aggression and must withdraw from Liberia," he said.

Diallo spoke after meeting Benin President Nicéphore Soglo, who is current chairman of the 16-nation Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) which sent ECOMOG to Monrovia in 1990 in a bid to stop the savage civil war.

His statement coincided with a radio interview in which Burkina President Blaise Compaore said ECOMOG was exceeding its brief and called for Mr. Taylor to be given a post in Liberia's interim government.

Czechoslovakia begins splitting army

PRAGUE (R) — Czechoslovakia has begun dividing its military staff and equipment to form separate Czech and Slovak armies after the breakup of the Czechoslovak Federation next Jan. 1, the Defence Ministry said.

"The ratio for the division is two to one in favour of the Czech Republic," spokeswoman Vlasta Huskova told Reuters.

She said the division of the military, to be completed by late 1994, would run in parallel with cuts in the number of men and equipment agreed under an international treaty on the reduction

of conventional weapons signed in Paris last November.

Before the "velvet revolution" swept away Communist rule in Czechoslovakia in 1989, the country fielded one of the most powerful armies in the Soviet Bloc, with more than 3,200 tanks, 440 aircraft and almost 200,000 men.

Under the Paris accord on Conventional Forces in Europe, Czechoslovakia is to reduce its military manpower to 140,000, its tanks to 1,435, and its aircraft to 345.

"Out of these numbers, the

Czech Republic will get two thirds and Slovakia one," Mr. Huskova said.

Slovakia is considerably smaller than the Czech lands.

Most of Czechoslovakia's military hardware is headquartered in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, the provinces that will form the future Czech Republic.

Mr. Huskova said moving military equipment to Slovakia would require some 2,000 trains and scores of truck convoys. The first trainload of gear moved to Slovakia Monday and the first road convoy was scheduled for Wednesday.

Russia ratifies START treaty

MOSCOW (R) — Russia ratified a key nuclear treaty between the former Soviet Union and the United States Wednesday but said it would complete formalities only after it hammers out deals with other three ex-Soviet nuclear states.

The Russian parliament voted by 157 to 26 to ratify the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) treaty, signed by U.S. President George Bush and then Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in July 1991.

The treaty says Moscow and Washington must reduce the number of strategic nuclear missiles to 1,600 and the number of nuclear warheads to 6,000 for each side within seven years.

But last August's abortive coup against Mr. Gorbachev and the ensuing collapse of the Soviet Union left the defunct superpower's nuclear arsenal spread between the independent states of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan.

Wrangling between the states has delayed ratification.

The United States has also not yet ratified the treaty.

Earlier this year Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan committed themselves to a nuclear-free status, promising to sign the 1968 nuclear non-proliferation treaty as non-nuclear states.

Russian speaker threatens confidence vote

MOSCOW (R) — A key conservative rival to President Boris Yeltsin warned Russia's reform government Wednesday it could face a vote of no-confidence this month unless ministers reined in their criticism of parliament.

Parliamentary Chairman Ruslan Khasbulatov issued his warning after deputies rejected a mo-

tion to postpone a meeting of Russia's supreme legislature, the Congress of People's Deputies, due to start on Dec. 1.

Mr. Yeltsin bitterly denounced parliament's vote last month to call the session, which hardline opponents pledge will bring the downfall of Acting Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar's government.

"I once again call on the ministers to refrain from stoking emotions," Mr. Khasbulatov said, speaking from the platform.

"Otherwise, the Supreme Soviet (parliament) may feel inclined to use its constitutional powers and call a vote of no-confidence in the government long before the congress meets."

Irish coalition partner calls government charade

DUBLIN (R) — The leader of the Progressive Democrats, junior partners in Ireland's crumbling coalition, has condemned his own government as a charade.

In the clearest sign yet that Ireland is headed for a snap general election, Industry Minister Des O'Malley said: "There is no point in carrying on a charade."

Relations between the two coalition partners plummeted last week when Prime Minister Albert Reynolds accused Mr. O'Malley of being "reckless, irresponsible and dishonest" in his testimony to a tribunal examining Ireland's troubled beef industry.

Mr. O'Malley was widely expected to pull the plug on his 40-month-old coalition with the Fianna Fail (Soldiers of Destiny) Party Tuesday. Instead he deferred his decision until Thursday, saying he wanted to wait for "a special investigation" by the tribunal of the allegations.

That brought a public and humiliating rebuke from the tribunal chairman, Justice Liam Hamilton, who called Mr. O'Malley's statement "inaccurate and misleading."

Mr. O'Malley apologised for the use of the word "special" in

an impassioned television defence of his party and made it clear that his days in government are numbered.

"It is only in recent months that this government hasn't been working and it is no good for this country in having a government that doesn't work," he told state television Tuesday night.

That was clearly aimed at Mr. Reynolds, who once called the coalition "this temporary little arrangement" and has constantly clashed with the Progressive Democrats since he took over as prime minister from Charles Haughey in February.

Mr. O'Malley said: "It is very difficult indeed for a party, any party, to remain in government if the leader of one party in effect charges the leader of the other party in the same government with perjury."

All 166 deputies in the Irish parliament are now on an election footing with Nov. 26 being suggested as the most likely date.

Mr. Reynolds would not have to call an election for 18 months if the coalition holds together.

But the opposition Labour Party has already tabled a motion of no confidence which will be swiftly debated Thursday if the Progressive Democrats step down as expected.

U.N. favours reinforcing Angola unit

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Security Council members agree on the need to reinforce the military component of the U.N. mission in Angola, where at least 1,200 people are reported to have been killed in recent fighting, Council President Andrej Erdoz of Hungary said.

But they had not yet considered how many people should be added to the U.N. Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM), now comprising some 350 military observers and several hundred electoral observers and police.

"There seemed to be a general agreement about the need to reinforce the military component of UNAVEM," Mr. Erdoz told reporters after closed-door consultations on the situation in Angola.

More than 1,200 people were reported to have been killed during four days of fighting between the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) government forces and the UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) opposition.

Violence erupted after UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi rejected the results of U.N.-supervised elections in September which gave the MPLA a landslide victory.

Luanda, the capital, has been relatively calm but tense since the United Nations brokered a ceasefire Monday.

Secretary-General Boutros Ghali was reported to have told representatives of the council's five permanent members Monday that Angolan President Eduardo Dos Santos wanted UNAVEM to remain in the country when its present mandate expired at the end of November.

No Savimbi is willing to travel to Luanda for talks with President Dos Santos, a UNITA military commander told Angolan State Television last Tuesday.

The fighting died down in most of the country Monday after the United Nations secured a ceasefire. On Tuesday Portuguese government sources confirmed reports from Luanda that there had been contacts between the MPLA and Mr. Savimbi.

UNITA General Huangbo, speaking in Luanda where he was the prisoner of government forces, said he had been in contact with Mr. Savimbi who is believed to be at his stronghold in the central Angolan highlands.

Stories of U.K. royals at war derail Korean tour

SEOUL (R) — A royal visit to South Korea, apparently designed to dispel rumours that Prince Charles and Princess Diana were about to separate, went wrong Wednesday when their chivalrous expressions grabbed all the headlines.

A storm of bad publicity in the British press broke over the carefully-planned tour, dashing all hopes that the couple would be given a respite from the torrent of gossip and innuendo about their troubled 11-year marriage.

The people made no outward effort to scotch talk of a rift during the first half of the four-day visit, giving the British press

the opportunity to write off the exercise as a sham.

The South Koreans, however, seemed not to notice, or if they did, they were too polite to say.

The local press recorded the royal pair's hard work — their tour schedule is enough to make most people feel jaded — without any comment on body language or repercussions for the crisis-torn British monarchy.

Prince Charles and Princess Diana seemed to put on a brave face Wednesday when they unveiled a memorial plaque for British servicemen killed in the 1950-53 Korean War.

Princess Diana later travelled to a Seoul suburb to visit a centre

for handicapped children, where she joked with the staff and ensured the media got happy shots.

By then, heir to the throne Prince Charles was well out of reach, opening a British trade fair on the other side of town.

The press began speculating at a state banquet Tuesday, when the couple seemed unable to acknowledge each other or show any sign of affection.

Prince Charles referred to his wife in his speech but never glanced in her direction. She slipped into her familiar wistful expression, staring into space.

Much was made of the fact that the princess signed her name

bigger than her husband's in a visitor's book.

British tabloids declared the marriage a cynical exercise by two reluctant partners who might as well give up if they cannot look happier in public.

But few seriously thought the couple had revived marital harmony in the few months since their troubles were revealed. It might have been too much to expect that they appear the centre of attention.

"They can't win really," said one Briton living in Seoul. "If they smile, people say it is only because the other one's not there."

Nigerian leader reaffirms commitment to civil rule

LAGOS (R) — Nigeria's military President Ibrahim Babangida reaffirmed Tuesday a commitment to hand over to an elected president but not one chosen through fraudulent polls, state radio said.

"What we want is democracy and not fraud," General Babangida was quoted as saying in the new capital Abuja after receiving a report from the National Electoral Commission on ideas for a new presidential selection process.

Gen. Babangida's Armed Forces Ruling Council called for the report on Oct. 16 when it cancelled last September's fraudulent presidential primaries of the two army-created parties and dismissed their National Executive Committees.

Gen. Babangida said Tuesday the ruling council would consider the report at a meeting in Abuja on Nov. 9.

The radio said the report details the pros and cons of eight methods of choosing a president, including a popular poll after candidates are selected by party congresses and a general election contested by all presidential

hopefuls.

Twenty-three candidates of the welfare-orientated Social Democratic Party and the right-of-centre National Republican Convention contested the aborted primaries.

The government has said that new candidates are now free to join the race for presidency of Africa's most populous nation.

The Electoral Commission also gave Gen. Babangida a report on a modified open queueing system of voting.

Some members of the two parties as well as human rights groups have criticised the system, used in previous elections, in which voters line up behind posters of their favoured candidate at open-air voting stations.

They say the system, introduced by the military to curb electoral malpractices, was undemocratic and encouraged intimidation.

Political analysts say whatever presidential selection method is chosen it is unlikely that Gen. Babangida will be able to maintain his promise to handover power on Jan. 2.

Phnom Penh demands sanctions against Khmer Rouge

PHNOM PENH (R) — The Phnom Penh government demanded Wednesday that the U.N. Security Council impose sanctions on Khmer Rouge guerrillas for their refusal to honour Cambodia's peace agreement.

Foreign Minister Hor Namhong accused the guerrillas of taking advantage of last year's internationally-sponsored accord to gain territory and pursue their ultimate goal of retaking power.

The head of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), Yasushi Akashi, said in a statement the number and severity of ceasefire violations had increased in recent weeks. He urged all parties to respect the agreement.

Mr. Hor Namhong accused the Khmer Rouge of planning a major military offensive in the coming dry season.

In view of the seriousness of the situation, sanctions by the U.N. Security Council and an

embargo of (Khmer Rouge) trade in the border areas will be the most appropriate measure," he told reporters.

The minister spoke before a weekend meeting in Peking involving the four rival Cambodian factions and the foreign ministers of France and Indonesia, co-chairmen of the original negotiating forum.

The co-chairmen will present recommendations to the Security Council by Nov. 15 on what to do about the Khmer Rouge's refusal to disarm and demobilise its fighters.

Mr. Hor Namhong said sanctions could be the last chance to get the Khmer Rouge to rejoin the peace process, due to end with a general election next May.

"Sanctions will prevent the Khmer Rouge from getting more arms and ammunition to continue their criminal war against the Cambodian people and nation in the future," he said.

The Khmer Rouge earns tens of millions of dollars a year through its gem and logging deals with Thailand, which borders its main fiefdom.

Diplomats say sanctions, which have been mooted by the peacekeeping operation, would need the backing of Thailand and the powerful military interests there.

If the Khmer Rouge still refuses to comply with the peace agreement the U.N. should formally exclude them from the process, the foreign minister said.

More than one million people were killed in the Khmer Rouge reign of terror in the 1970s. Ousted from power by a 1978 Vietnamese invasion, they rebuilt with Chinese and Thai backing to become the strongest guerrilla army in the 13-year civil war against the Vietnamese-installed government.

Mr. Hor Namhong backed

away from a call by his government's spokesman Tuesday that UNTAC end the contention and disarmament process.

The government army and two other guerrilla groups have begun to hand in their guns and send their fighters into camps but the process has stalled because of the Khmer Rouge's refusal to take part.

"We were considering the process as a card to play in the future. Considering only," Mr. Hor Namhong said. "We will not raise the question officially yet. People who have been cajoled will stay there."

He said the Khmer Rouge had made advances in several provinces in the last year and UNTAC must take better measures to stop them.

"If there are no efficient measures we will be obliged to stop the Khmer Rouge gaining more territory," he said.

COLUMBIA

Irish boy asks to EC homework

BRUSSELS (AP) — An old Northern Irish boy in European Community (EC) mission President Jacques Delors' school homework, the boy said Tuesday. Hilary of Londonderry made the during a "letter to teachers" competition, elementary schools in Northern Ireland. EC judges selected his less than 100 words of entries, a statement said. On dren wrote about North land's problems with unemployment and economic recession. EC officials judges picked Hilary's cause it showed his understanding of how EC policy is made and issues which affect him — economic and policy — and concentrate what he saw as important life," the commission's Delors congratulated. His news conference in Brussels, and praised the boy's nonsense approach, "EC said. But they said Mr. "insisted the European sion could not interfere timetables."

Audrey Hepburn colon tumour found to be cancerous

LOS ANGELES (R) — Tumour removed from Audrey Hepburn's colon found to be cancerous, a spokesman said Tuesday. Wise of Cedars-Sinai Cancer said it was a "malignancy" and doctors confident they had removed the entire tumour before any of Hepburn's organs, 63, who underwent Sunday, was listed in fiction and was expected released from the hospital a week, "Mr. Wise said cancerous tumour. The more aggressive and less cancerous. This is a slow type," he said. "The feel they've caught it." Wise added. He said it yet known whether would need to undergo medical treatment. I best known for starring such classics as My Fair Breakfast At Tiffany's, toured refugee camps in ravaged Spain as a ambassador for UNICEF United Nations Children She had complained of problems after returning to Africa. But tests showed sense of a tumour and decided to perform a known as a partial col. "She's in very good receiving lots of flow Wise said. Hepburn was from the hospital inter unit Monday and was in a private room.

EC bans animal testing by beauty goods makers

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Community (EC) agreed to ban cosmetics companies from testing their on animals from the start. But ministers in charge-summer affairs found a postponing the deadline ban looks like harming business. "I'm absolutely to say we reached a sus," said Baroness De British minister for affairs, who chaired the "Our agreement is to pressure on (the cosmetic try)," she told a news co. The agreement was a s most EC capitals opposed a ban as recent weekend. Germany's mark were the only col enter the talks backing tive European Comi proposal that a ban was way to promote the a alternative testing method, diplomats said Britain, rent holder of the EC's presidency, managed to compromise that would easy to postpone the ban took effect. Britain's cor allows for postponement least two years if a major states feel it is impossible alternative testing met any cosmetic ingredie the deadline. "The pr that there is a ban and be no doubt about the Van Miert, the EC con for consumer affairs, ters. "If you listened tion of industry, they a date at all, there heavy lobbying going have a date (deadline). Miert said when the loopholes mean the have little scope of in

مگزاف الأصل